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HERR PUMPERNICKEL
REVISITS LONDON.

[BY C. D. STELLING.]

To judge by the fantastic stories of life in London that appear in the German Press it is clearly a part of the Prussian news-manipulators' policy to comfort their credulous public with harrowing stories of the plight of their arch-enemy. If some freak of chance enabled a newspaper-reading German to visit London in these days one may picture his amazement at the discovery that the Houses of Parliament are still standing on the banks of the Thames, that there are still quite a large number of people living in London, that even the theatres are open and the music of Wagner is played at the concert-halls, and that neither roast sea-gull nor stewed dachshund figures on the menu of most restaurants.

Let us suppose Herr Pumpernickel to arrive at Charing Cross and to wander about in search of the evidences of depression, desolation and destruction that he has heard of. Of course, he knows his London well, for was he not under manager of the Greater London Hotel in the days before the conflagration? He emerges from the station smoking his pipe in appreciative anticipation of beholding a scene of gaunt hives, looking forward pleasantly to the abomination of desolation. But, alas, for poor Herr Pumpernickel! He is doomed to disappointment. Can he be dreaming? Here is the same old London before his eyes, the same endless stream of traffic, motor and pedestrian, the same general air of business, the same crowds, the theatres all open, the shops displaying their wares as attractively as ever, the same old buildings, and not a single one showing the slightest trace of a Zeppelin bomb.

In the restaurants he can obtain almost any dish his palate fancies—except, on certain days, potatoes—though he is limited to two complete courses for luncheon and three for dinner. His bill amounts to possibly half as much again as in peacetime, and he cannot obtain alcohol refreshment except between certain hours. He sees khaki-clad men everywhere, it is true, and few men in civilian garb. In Trafalgar Square he finds himself faced with monster hoardings reminding Englishmen and Englishwomen of the need their country has for their services. His ticket at Charing Cross was taken from him by a girl collector, so he has been prepared for the sight of neat and attractive women bus-conductors, women commissionaires, women chauffeurs, and women employed in men's work of every description. In the parks and Embankment Gardens he sees big improvised buildings of wood and cement that have grown, as it were, in a night, to house the enormously increased staffs of Government offices.

Perhaps he notices, too, an absence of news-bills, and if he buys a morning newspaper he will find that it is either twice as costly or half as large as his former days. If he reads it he will probably be amazed to see that writers express their views with the utmost freedom concerning the military situation, and are permitted to discuss strategy and tactics without having their arguments on the assumption that the enemy leaders are fatuous ignoramuses while the Allied commanders are heaven-sent geniuses in whom a docile people must repose unquestioning faith.

At nightfall he will be impressed by the fact that the streets are not so brilliantly lighted as in peace time, and the interplay of searchlight rays on the indigo sky may appeal to his aesthetic sense (if he happens to have one), or may send his thoughts flying proudly to the reported achievements of the Zeppelins, or else, perhaps, recall to him that by the aid of these same searchlights some half-dozen airships met a ghastly end in as many attempts to terrorise London.

If he is moved to visit the vast areas of destruction created by these aerial messengers (vide German official reports) he will have to seek long to find any Londoner who can direct him, and, finally, after a journey of many miles he will arrive at a little street in an outlying district where one or two mean houses and their innocent occupants were destroyed by bombs. And perhaps, if he is a really intelligent German, he may ask himself whether all those wondrous boastings of the military achievements of Count Zeppelin were justified by the little patch of ruined homes, the tomb of slaughtered babes and women.

Let us forget for a moment that he is of the race of men who only the other Sunday set fire to a village church of Picardy in which two hours earlier they had worshipped with all the outward splendour of piety. Let us forget that he is of the race that sinks merchant vessels at eight 300 miles from land and leaves the crew and passengers in open boats, that violates nuns in their convents, that enslaves its captives and ill-treats its prisoners of war, sinks hospital ships—a race that, baser and pettier than the primitive savage, holds not even the person of an ambassador sacred. Let us forget, if we can, for a moment, the unending list of iniquities that tarnishes his country's name, and let us take him across the threshold of a Londoner's home. He has seen how little the war has changed the surface of London life, let him now see what influences it has wrought upon the people themselves.

Here is the typical household of the Smiths—a family of six—mother, father, two sons and two daughters. The father carries on with one trusty clerk the business in the city where formerly his sons and four clerks helped him. His income is greatly reduced, his expenses have in-

NEW CLOTHES ONLY FOR OLD.
NO TUCKED-UP TROUSERS IN GERMANY.

New regulations for putting the German people on clothes rations, far more drastic than any restrictions hitherto imposed, came into force on April 1st. They not only limit in minute detail the number of garments which all persons from infants upward may possess, but determine the precise amount of stuff which may henceforth be used for making suits or dresses. The object of establishing "maximum quantities" of cloth is to put a stop to extravagant fashions. The following list of "adequate wardrobe" for men and women has been officially fixed, and no further supply of any of the articles described may henceforth be purchased without special permits and proof of necessity:—

MEN.
Everyday suit 1
Sunday suit 1
Overcoat or cape 1
Smocks or jerseys 2
Waistcoats 2
Working trousers, pairs 2
Working aprons 1
Winter gloves, pair 1
Handkerchiefs 6
Shirts 3
Vests 3
Nightgowns 2
Drawers, pairs 4
Socks, pairs 4

WOMEN.
Everyday dress 2
Sunday dress 1
Single skirt 1
Blouses 2
Cloak or cape 1
Shawl 1
Dressing gown 1
Aprons 3
Winter gloves, pair 1
Handkerchiefs 6
Chemises 4
Nightgowns 2
Knickers or Combinations 3
Petticoats 4
Stockings, pairs 4

Both men and women (including boys and girls) are limited to three pairs of boots or shoes, one pair of house-shoes or slippers, three pillow-slips, two sheets, two blankets, one eiderdown, three towels, two kitchen or dish towels, and three dusting or cleaning towels.

Before applying for a permit to replenish one's wardrobe a person must tell the Imperial Clothing Office what his present possessions are. He already has the authority to buy new ones. If the authorities have any doubt as to the accuracy of the applicant's verbal statement he will be required to fill up a form and attest his statements over his signature. False returns will be heavily punished.

In every application for new apparel the applicant must state in the worn-out articles for which substitutes are sought. In the case of garments to measure application will receive a table of maximum quantities of stuff permissible for various garments, adjusted according to different sizes. The authorities hope in this way to create a "uniform" style of clothing for both men and women. In future only 34 yards of stuff will be allowed for a suit of clothes. In the case of ready-made clothing trousers may no longer be turned up nor may overcoats have belts or pleats. The maximum allowance for cloth may be exceeded only in the case of "stout or very large persons."—Daily Mail.

Trained over 60 per cent., and of his two sons one is lying wounded in a hospital in London, the other is fighting somewhere in France. Ask him if he wants "Peace." He will tell you "Yes"—and add: "When we've finished the War." He is like the American politician who proclaimed recently: "I am a Pacifist. I believe in Peace-at-any-price—after the victory." That is Mr. Smith's attitude, and he will tell you that if he were ten years younger, he would be out there with his boy in the Picardy villages. As it is, he can only "do his bit" by acting as special constable and drilling with the volunteers on Saturday afternoons. Mrs. Smith, too, hates war and all that it means, but, after all, a few deprivations don't matter very much, and her boys have shown themselves Englishmen. There's plenty to keep her mind occupied—the household and the visits to her wounded boy, and the weekly parcels and daily letters to France, and her visits to the hospitals. "And, anyhow, we can thank God those brutes were never let loose among Englishmen. That's a thought to keep us going till we've taught them their lesson."

Her daughters are out all day, so, unhappily, the visitors cannot see them. Mary, the elder is a "Voluntary Aid Detachment" nurse at a big hospital, and after two years of it is almost as efficient as a "real" nurse. Gladys, the younger, taught herself stenography and typewriting, and has been in the Ministry of Munitions ever since it started. "The girls felt they had to be doing something with their brothers out there."

So that is the life of the Smith family, an average London family, doing what it can for the country, burying its anxiety for the two fighting sons under hard work, and caring very little whether they have to ration themselves in the matter of meat and bread and sugar, making a jest of potatoes, and spending less on its clothes and its pleasures; but, in some sort of serious way, happy in the knowledge that it is "carrying on" until the Doffer of civilisation has been brought to book.

That is the real London life. Herr Pumpernickel. Did you really expect that we lived in sackcloth and ashes amid the ruins of our bombed houses? Good Heavens! Do you know what we call our aviators? We call them "Zepp Strafers." That's a blow to your dignity, isn't it? It's very nearly Majestätsbeleidigung—what?

A FREE WORLD OR A
SLAVE WORLD.

Russia has not merely to establish liberty internally; she has to secure first of all that in its beginnings it shall not be overwhelmed from the outside by Germany. Happily this simple fact seems to be generally recognized in Russia in spite of all the efforts of reactionary guile and extremist stupidity to disguise it. As the war proceeds, it does not indeed change its character, but it presents some aspects in a new and much higher light. No one could hesitate now to say that all the Allied peoples feel in their hearts that they are fighting to pull down the last castle of autocracy among civilized men. The war is for popular government. It is for popular government against personal government; and that is only another way of saying, what was said from the outset, that it is a war for national liberty. The Allied nations feel that they can never again trust the caprice of a clique and their lives to the head of it who asserts a preposterous claim to Divine right. Russia found that she could not get on with the war without bringing her own bureaucratic autocracy to an end, although Tsarism had many paternal and kindly qualities which are foreign to the right series of negotiations that constitute Kaiserism was, moment that Tsarism fell. We believe that a fortress in Russia it is being more clearly recognized that if the terrible hand of the Hohenzollern is ever allowed again to reach into the centre of Russian life, freedom will be expelled. And the only safe way of settling the matter is to make sure that all danger is ended by sooner or later ending autocratic rule in Germany.

It is not to be wondered at that such a general motive as we have here described should result in the overwhelming sense of manifestations of the overwhelming sense that liberty is all-important. A vast Empire revelling in and insisting upon its freshly won rights is sure to express them in every variety of form characteristic of the amazing contrasts within its borders. The headiness of political philosophy which have much book-learning and little practical experience, the dogmatism of doctrinaires, the idealism of an intellectualism long pent up, the backwardness of illiterate and superstitious peasants—all these things inevitably appear as weaknesses in the highly attempted of the nation to find itself and settle down to its new life upon secure foundations. In our judgment the British people will make a great mistake if they allow themselves to be unduly alarmed by these manifestations. They were bound to occur. The only test by which we can really judge whether the attempt to evolve a wholesome and stable democracy is going well or ill is the loyalty of the nation to the Duma. There at least is something which is firmly rooted while everything else is fluid. The Duma, for all the later restrictions imposed upon the franchise, is fairly representative geographically of the whole nation. It is the pulse and the heart of the nation. What gives us the highest hopes, and is sure to give us the deepest sympathy of every patriotic Russian people, is the fact that the Russian leaders of all parties are working with, and through, and for the Duma. So long as that continues, all will probably go well. If we look at the history of revolutions, we shall see that there is no instance of a really representative body committing acts of savagery, violence, or fanaticism such as lead to reaction and bring about the downfall of one promising political enterprise. The disastrous thing is for the supreme power to be gathered into the hands of any one group. It makes no difference that that group may seem to profess the highest kinds of reasonableness and magnanimity. If it be hard put to it to maintain its existence, it will very likely violate all its principles on the pretext that it is really working to maintain them. It may become genuinely blind in its bigotry, but its bigotry is not the cause of its failure. In the French Revolution the Terror was by no means the creation of a body representing all France, and using cruelty in order that humanity might ultimately prevail. It was substantially the creation of the sansculottes of Paris, and Paris was no more representative of all France than it is to-day. If it be said by critics of the Duma, inside or outside Russia, that owing to its electoral basis it is a hopelessly narrow Assembly, the answer is surely that it was anathema to every reactionary. The one precaution the reactionary bureaucrats always wanted to take against liberal tendencies was to prevent the Duma from meeting. Of course it has been announced that a Constituent Assembly shall decide upon the future form of government, and we must wait upon that for every detail. But the fact remains that all along the Duma has been the focus of the rising democratic hopes of Russia. The present Provisional Government are its nominees. We rejoice, therefore, when we see signs that there will be a continuity of progress, and that the fabric of political life will be built upon what already exists.

The special correspondent of the Times sent to Wednesday's paper a deeply interesting account of his visit to War. He describes what will seem to many people a complete inversion of military discipline. Private soldiers electing delegates from among themselves, and having a voice in the construction of the new Government of Russia. "Is not this," it will be exclaimed, "a reversal of all established order? How can an Army run on these lines keep the field and beat the enemy?" But let us not jump to conclusions too quickly. Russia must manage affairs in her own way. The essential thing, as Halifax said, is that government must be a natural growth. It must be evolved in accordance with the genius of the people. So long as that principle be observed, what seems on abstract grounds, or grounds of logic, an imperfect system may be much the best. We are actually reassured when we see that government is being based on popular co-operation and consent, however strange the methods may seem. But readers of English his-

tory will know that, as a matter of fact, the Russian method is not so very strange after all. Almost exactly what is happening at Riga, and no doubt on other fronts, happened in the Army of Cronwell. Any one may read this for himself in the valuable *Clarke Papers*, which were published by the Camden Society some twenty years ago. The *Papers* are virtually shorthand reports of the debates in the Council of the Army, as to the drafting of a Constitution for England. The officers and men discussed freely such questions as the Lord's veto, redistribution, the enlargement of the franchise, and so on. Cronwell, Ireton, and Fairfax were there; but in the presence of those great leaders and many other officers, simple soldiers were not afraid to rise and put in shrewd observations. Generally the reporter does not mention the names of the who spoke. We read simply that "Buttances" intervened. Their interventions are full of sound sense; the Puritan soldier stands forth as a genuine political creature, as little like the word-intoxicated Jacobin as he was like the pleasure-loving, reckless soldier of fortune who roamed over the Continent in the seventeenth century. The debates came about because the Cromwellian Army were determined not to disband until Parliament had accepted a Constitution, and the Puritan soldiers were assured that they had not fought in vain. That is an extraordinarily close parallel to what is happening now in Russia. The Russian soldiers began the Revolution in Petrograd. They mean to see it through, and they are setting to work in what was once the English way, and will prove, we believe, to be the successful Russian way. Russians, then, to manage their own business. The *Times* correspondent quotes the most moving words of M. Makogon to the soldier delegates at a meeting in the Cathedral. M. Makogon is a member of the Duma and a peasant farmer:—

"You soldiers," he said, "without officers, are a herd of cattle; you officers, without soldiers, are helpless. Unite and avenge the memory of your brothers who have fallen; remember those starving in German prisons, remember the widows and orphans at home. Are you going to be free men or German slaves? Of my four sons two have fallen and two are among you. I shall curse them if they disobey their officers. Are you going to fight for your country?"

Then we read that by a common impulse the soldier delegates lifted up their hands to the altar and cried: "We swear, O God help us, to stand together and to fight for our freedom and our country." Are not these splendid words? If that spirit holds in Russia, the dawn will be no false dawn. The decision will stand that the mighty Slav nation shall be composed of freemen, not of slaves. The Russian people will feel that their liberties are too precious to be exposed to the excesses of extremists, at home. They will go cautiously like men who carry priceless burdens. Let us quote what Cronwell said in one of the debates described in the *Clarke Papers* when it was proposed that the Constitution should be broken and reconstructed from top to bottom. The words are as applicable to the Russian as to the English task:—

"And if so what do you think the consequence of that would be? Would it not be confusion? Would it not be anarchy? Would it not make England like Switzerland, one country against another? And if so what would that produce but an absolute desolation to the nation?"—*Spectator*.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

REITS.

All Bells issued to members of No. 2 Company on duty at the funeral of the Japanese Consul-General are to be returned forthwith to this office.

PARADES.

Tuesday, June 5th.—Ambulance Platoon. Also Recruits of all companies under C. S. Majors.
Thursday, June 7th.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon.
Friday, June 8th.—No. 3 Company. Also Recruits of all Companies.

POLICE.

Tuesday, June 5th.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).
Wednesday, June 6th.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).
Thursday, June 7th.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).
Friday, June 8th.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).

SMOKING CONCERT.

A complimentary Smoking Concert to Constable 638 S. H. Wright will be given at Headquarters Club at 8.45 p.m. on Wednesday, June 6th.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN.

D.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, June 6th, 1917.

SEQUEL TO WOMAN'S TEA TO 3,000 SOLDIERS.

A woman's war activities were mentioned in the King's Remembrance Magazine and C. and N. Nuthall & Sons, Ltd., confectioners, Kingston-on-Thames, claim £133 10s. 8d. from Mrs. Rita Dennistoun Fiske for supplying tents, chairs and other things for a tea given to 3,000 convalescent soldiers at Smith's Lawn, Great Windsor Park.

Mrs. Fiske denied liability, alleging that there was an agreement to supply the goods free of cost. When giving evidence she handed to the judge a booklet containing her photograph above the words "House of 23,000 soldiers." She explained that the booklet was got out to show how she distributed food to 450 families per week in Hackney. The food was sent over by her own country, Australia, and any additional expense she paid out of her earnings as a dentist.

In cross-examination the witness declined to give her address, but in reply to the judge she said she now boarded at "6, Portland-avenue." Mr. Justice Coleridge, in giving judgment for the plaintiffs with costs, said he thought a very shabby defence had been put up by a lady who posed as a philanthropist and a wealthy woman.

COMFORTS FOR THE TROOPS.
FROM THE UNION CHURCH
WORKING PARTY

The Ladies Working Party of Union Church has this month distributed the following comforts:

One case to Miss Miller for use in France containing:—688 rolled bandages, 13 eye bandages, 6 surgical caps, 10 pyjama suits, 44 shirts, 15 pairs of surgical stockings, 44 handkerchiefs, 3 body belts, and 12 vests.

One case to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild containing:—19 pyjama suits, 6 vests, 98 shirts, 43 many-tail bandages, 13 flannel many-tail bandages, 73 milk-covers, 17 surgical caps, 98 handkerchiefs, 9 shrouds, 16 floor scrubbers, 19 pairs of surgical stockings, and 1 box of games.

The following articles have been given locally:—66 parcels each containing a shirt, pair of socks, towel, handkerchief, 2 tins of cigarettes, a tooth-brush, tin of tooth-powder, and cake of soap. Also 30 vests, 23 shirts, 33 pairs of socks, 3 handkerchiefs, several boxes of games and a large number of books.

The following letters have been received:—

Wellington Barracks, Hongkong.

20/4/17.

DEAR MRS. HICKLING.—On behalf of the N.C.O.s and men of the Draft I have to thank you most sincerely for your kindly thought and that of the other ladies, and for the hard work and trouble entailed in providing the magnificent parcels containing such useful articles, which reached me for distribution a few days ago, as well as for the games, etc., which will, no doubt, assist the men in glossing over a monotonous as well as anxious voyage.

Again thanking you, I am dear Madam—Yours truly,

(Signed) MORTON W. BUCK

(Capt.)

10th Entrenching Battery

B. G. F.

15/3/17.

DEAR FRIENDS.—It has been my good fortune to receive and make the use that you desired of the abundance of comforts made and sent by you to my brother, who is no longer on active service. The parcels spent a long time on the journey, but arrived in the east of condition and in good time to be of the greatest benefit to many of our sick and wounded lads in the last bitter blast of winter, so that I can assure you that your wishes and hopes were met.

My duties lie in a large area in Belgium between the front line and the foremost hospitals or Casualty Clearing Stations. I lost no time in sending your whole collection to the Hospital with which I am most closely associated.

I only wish some of us could give you a real idea of the joy with which many of these tired and broken lads welcomed the comfort and freshness of these far-travelled gifts of love.

One lad was too far gone to have use for anything but a handkerchief. He had been in the Straits and he declared it smelt of the East and then he fell asleep. In the middle of the night a horseman arrived after a long ride hoping to be in time to see his friend. There was life but no consciousness, and soon there was another tired lifeless face covered by the kaffi handkerchief in place of which some woman would have given the world to lay her best. To me one of the saddest things in this cruel war is that these poor lads take so long to die. But the kind thoughts and good-will of friends, even unknown, and the gifts of loving hearts and hands make flowers to bloom and music to echo for many a one in this dreary land.

God bless and reward you all.—Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) T. L. BRIDGE, C. F.

R. G. Artillery Records Office

The Castle, Dover.

20th March 1917.

DEAR MRS. HICKLING.—With reference to your letter of 23rd January last, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the garments forwarded by your association for distribution amongst the N.C.O.s and men of the R. G. A. who arrived in England from Hongkong in November last, and to inform you that 135 of these men joined 233 Siege Battery R.G.A., which is shortly proceeding overseas, and that the garments allotted to them have been forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Battery to-day.

The remainder are serving in Batteries at Home and in France, and the garments are being despatched to them immediately.

On behalf of the N.C.O.s and men, in question I would request that you will kindly express to the ladies of your Working Party their appreciation and gratitude for their kindness in making and sending the useful comforts which are gladly welcomed.

I am, Madam—Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) R. T. KEMMEL

Colonel.

Officer in C. R.G.A. Records.

CHINESE PRESENTATION TO
HONGKONG JOURNALIST.

At the Te Yuen restaurant last evening, Mr. S. H. Wright, assistant editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, who is shortly leaving the Colony for war service, was entertained to a farewell dinner by his many Chinese friends. The dinner was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., who was supported by a number of prominent local Chinese, along with Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), Dr. W. W. Pearce, and Messrs. C. A. Hooper, C. Gerken and F. A. Hicks. After the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. Un Kam Wah proposed the toast of the guest of the evening in felicitous terms, remarking that no newspaperman in Hongkong had so many friends among the Chinese as had Mr. Wright. Mr. Un Kam Wah also presented Mr. Wright with a service revolver on behalf of the Chinese present. Complimentary remarks were also made by Mr. Jenkin, Dr. Pearce (who mentioned that many Chinese doctors in London were relieving the English doctors and thus releasing them for war service) and Mr. Mow Fung. The latter, speaking of the Police Reserve, of which Mr. Wright had been a popular member, remarked that that was the first time in the history of Hongkong that the Chinese had been given an opportunity of taking part in its defence, and in forming one of its auxiliary forces. Mr. Wright suitably responded to all the good things which were said about him, and the wishes expressed for his safe return to the Colony when the war is over.

SPORT.

IMPORTANT BOXING CONTEST
LIKELY.

We understand that a boxing contest is likely to be arranged between Young Ahern and Seaman Brown, of the Australian Navy. Brown recently arrived in the Colony, and learning that Ahern was here, immediately sent him a challenge, which was accepted. Brown is Middleweight Champion of the Australian Navy, a title which he had to fight hard to attain. Since he took up ring-craft, he has been matched against some of the best middleweight boxers extant, including Dixie Kid, the American fighter who made a strong bid for the world championship at one time; Mike Kenny, middleweight champion of Australia; Harry Lewis, Geo. Rodel, South African heavyweight champion; and Packey Mahoney.

If a fight can be arranged it should be one well worth seeing. Quite recently local sportsmen saw how Ahern can deliver what our American friends describe as the "sleep producer."

FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.

Major J. F. Walwyn, D.S.O., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, gazetted a General Staff Officer of the second class for service with the Australian troops, won his D.S.O. whilst a subaltern of the Welsh Fusiliers in the march to the relief of the besieged Legations in Peking, 1900, and the fighting on the way to Tientsin. He was mentioned in despatches for his gallant services, and received also the medal with clasp. He has seen much service in the present war.

Second Lieutenant Maurice Hillier, King's Own Scottish Borderers who was killed on April 26th, was the elder son of Mr. E. Guy Hillier, C.M.G., manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Peking, and of Mrs. Hillier, of Angmering, Sussex. Born in January, 1893, he was educated at Stonyhurst and Downside. Entering Sandhurst in September, 1915, he was appointed on leaving the Academy to the King's Own Scottish Borderers in April, 1916, and joined his battalion at the front in May, 1916.

Captain John Chantrey Elliot Ingham, Devonshire Regiment, killed on April 2nd, had been a year at Oxford when the war broke out, and at once volunteered for the Army, receiving his commission in September, 1914. He went to the Front in July, 1915, and was mentioned in despatches last January. Captain Ingham, who was 22 years of age, was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Chantrey Ingham, of the Grey House, Thurlstone, Devon. His father was formerly a resident in China; and for some years has been the London manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. His elder brother, who is in the Royal Artillery, has been all through the war from the time of Mons where he was a subaltern, and he was one of the recipients of the first hundred Military Crosses conferred for the operations during the retreat to the Marne. He is now a Major, and in command of a howitzer battery.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
VIOLENT HAWKER.

A Chinese who was found hawking in Jubilee Street without a license assaulted the *lukung* who apprehended him. For hawking without a license he was fined \$2, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour, and for assaulting the *lukung* he was ordered to pay \$10, or, in default, one month's imprisonment.

IN THE NIGHT.

When a casual coolie employed at the Royal Naval Dockyard was charged with the theft of some candles, pieces of tubing and a small quantity of lead, he could only find an excuse for taking the candles. This was that he wanted the candles so that he could search his bed at night-time. He having been considerably inconvenienced of late by numerous insects.

Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed.

AFTER TEN YEARS.

Mr. Packham, of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, summoned a coolie for the theft of a quantity of tea and some tin foil. Mr. Packham said that the defendant had been in the employ of the Company as a carpenter for ten years. He had been quite a good man, and as he was married and had five or six children they did not wish to press the charge.

Mr. Wood bound the man over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

GT. BRITAIN AND JAPANESE
IMPORTS.

BRITISH CONCESSIONS.

The British Government, in special consideration of the representation made by the Japanese Government, now agrees to accord to Japan very favourable treatment in regard to Japanese imports which were to be subjected to a prohibitory act promulgated in February. According to an announcement made by the Japanese Foreign Office, Ambassador Viscount Chinda in London reports that the British Government handed to him, on May 15th, an official notification in which the British Government gives the details of the special treatment to be accorded to Japanese imports.

As soon as the prohibitory law in the form of a Royal Proclamation was promulgated by the British Government in February the Tokyo Government ordered Ambassador Chinda to lay before the British authorities the serious effect likely to be caused by such measure on Japan's trade with Great Britain, and to request the British Government to reconsider the matter with a view to obtaining its special permission for the importation of Japanese goods to England to the furthest extent possible. Since then the negotiations at London have been going on and now the British Government, in view of Japan's representation, has decided to grant a considerable degree of special exemption for Japanese goods.

DETAILS OF CONCESSION.

According to the official notification of the British Government handed to the Japanese Ambassador, the importation of goods from Japan to Great Britain is to be allowed to the extent explained below:

- (1)—No limitation to be imposed: Yarns and manufactures of linen, hand-made cotton lace.
- (2)—50 per cent. of the total weight imported from this country in 1915: Silk (silk-manufactures included), lacquered wares, straw plaiting (chip braid included), antimony wares, cotton hosiery (cotton gloves not included).
- (3)—50 per cent. of the total value imported from this country in 1915: Machine-made cotton lace, baskets, basket wares of bamboo.
- (4)—25 per cent. of the total value imported from this country in 1915: Mats and matting.
- (5)—25 per cent. of the total quantity imported from this country in 1915: Apparels not waterproofed.
- (6)—Table cloth, table centres, and doyleys are to be classed as cotton lace manufactures, if more than half of the material used is lace, and allowed to be imported up to the value prescribed in clause 4. If they are made with material containing less than half lace, they are to be classed as cotton manufactures and totally prohibited importation.

A verdict of "Justifiable Homicide" was returned at an inquest at Liverpool on the body of a Chinese sailor, who was shot on board a steamer by the third officer. It was stated that the man was the leader of a mutiny which arose over the time at which rice was served. The Chinaman armed himself with files and spanners, and the officer said he fired in self-defence.

MOBILIZING AMERICA'S
SHIPYARDS.

Germany's professed indifference to our entrance into the war (say the New York *Nation* of the 19th April) is based less upon our military position than upon our lack of shipping. If the war is indeed over before this country can make itself felt, it will not be because our armies will be too late, but because our supply ships will be too late. Germany has staked her all on the chance of starving out England. The most direct reply to the German challenge and the swiftest blow at German confidence is to lose no time in bringing every ounce of American energy to the demonstration that this hope, like so many other promises held out to the German people by its Government, is doomed to failure. Ship construction is as important as recruiting. We must go to the task with the same determination which has witnessed in other belligerent countries the extraordinary development of necessary industries under the stress of the crises. What we accomplished last year under indirect pressure is only an index to what we may achieve in an emergency. In the four years from 1912 to 1915 we built an average of 188,000 tons of shipping. In 1916 the estimate of our shipyards was about 670,000 tons. This fourfold increase may in turn be quadrupled. Of wooden ships alone the head of the Federal next autumn we may turn out two and a half million tons a year.

There is all the more reason for putting our full power into ship construction, because we shall be building not only for the war, but for after the war. It is the one form of warfare that is an investment instead of a waste. If it be true that Germany's submarine war is dictated by her necessities, if one of her objects is so to reduce the merchant fleets of enemies and neutrals as to give German shipping first place in the trade of the world, the obvious reply lies in our own shipyards. The technical aspects of the question are for the experts to determine. While wooden ships are for the moment to the front, there is no reason why skilful management of the steel industry should not produce a notable increase in their tonnage. Thus much should be kept in mind, that the fleet of 3,000-ton wooden freighters advertised by the chairman of the Shipping Board does not mean a motley of makeshift boats. The loss of a *Britannic* or a *Lusitania* is a dramatic episode, but the great bulk of the trade of the world is carried in vessels of smaller dimensions. In 1915 the British mercantile fleet comprised 30,318 steamships of a little less than 10,000,000 tons, or an average of 2,100 tons to the ship. These are the humble cargo boats which the submarines have been sinking, and it is upon these small freighters that our efforts should be concentrated.

The war as a whole has taken on the aspect of the world against Germany. As for England's effort, we may be assured it will increase in spite of other demands on her resources. In the last three years she has built nearly two million tons of ships, and she will probably approach, England's concern, however, is not for the immediate future, but for a year from now. She will not be starved in four months, or six, but more will be all the difference in the *effect* of the Allied warfare as a whole. If English anxiety for the future can be mitigated. With the shipyards of the United States mobilizing for future contingencies, the Allies are at liberty to give their full minds to the tasks of the present. Let us not be deceived by German pretensions that England will be forced to her knees before the United States can bring her strength to bear. We have no time to waste, but we have no reason to go to the task in panic. If the Shipping Board's belief that by next autumn we can turn out 200,000 tons of ship a month is realized, the problem of the situation is simple. The U. S. boats have been sinking half a million tons a month. If England, the United States, and the other maritime nations can replace four-fifths of the loss every month, the marginal loss will not be a fatal drain on a world reserve of about 30,000,000 tons.

Other elements than new construction enter into the problem. The utilization of harbour resources to the limit is one of these. It has been pointed out by an English authority that cargo ships spend half their time in loading and unloading. This writer raised the question whether, for the maintenance of England's food supply, an individual labourer could not be more profitably employed in scientifically regulated dock-work than in cultivating the soil, or even in building ships. This phase in turn relates itself to the full utilization of railway facilities. If ship embargoes have produced a very serious congestion, it is a question whether a more regulated railway traffic in turn might expedite the work of the ports. The whole is a task which challenges American organizing skill, and it is a task that should be attacked at once.

COMMERCIAL CANDOUR.

We are not quite sure (says the *Manchester Guardian*) that the following example of commercial candour is as new as it might be, but it will be new to many people; and at any rate it is offered as a most authentic extract from a business letter originating in the Far East and unscrupulous East: "Regarding matter of escaping penalty for non-delivery of the bar machine there is a way to creep round same by diplomat and we must make a statement of strike occur in our factory (of course big number). Please address me firm on enclosed form of letter and believe this will avoid penalty of case. As Mr. B. is most religious and competent man, also heavily upright and really, it fears me useless apply for his signature. Please attach same by Yokohama office making force, but no cause fear prison happening as this often created by other merchants of highest integrity. It is highest unfortunate, Mr. B. is so godlike and excellent lawyer for business purpose. I think much to be added little serpent-like wisdom to your method and thus found good business edifice."

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL SIZES IN MEN'S

BATHING SUITS

WITH SKIRTS, WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES,

From \$3.00 Each.

A.S.A. SWIMMING SUITS

IN NAVY AND BLACK, ALL SIZES \$2.00 EACH.

NON-ACTINIC AERTEX CELLULAR

GOLF SHIRTS

WITH COLLAR AND POCKET



UNDERVESTS

HALF-SLEEVES

THE USE OF RED GARMENTS IN THE TROPICS.

It has been definitely proved by the medical profession that the sun's rays in the Tropics act very forcibly, but that it is the blue rays (known scientifically as the actinic) which produce sunstroke, and the red rays (known as the non-actinic rays) do not have any harmful effect. Heat alone is not injurious, as is evidenced by the fact that persons can stand high temperatures in Turkish baths, and stokers stay for days in boiler-rooms, without injurious effect, but heat together with strong sunshine often result in disaster.

THE CELLULAR Co. have therefore produced a specially-dyed red AERTEX fabric which is not a bluish-red, but is so carefully selected as to colour that only the red and orange rays are allowed to act on the body.

RECOMMENDED TO ALL OUTDOOR SPORTSMEN AS A
PREVENTATIVE FROM SUNBURN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

PINTS—\$28.50 per case

Nam Hing Loong.

of 8 dozen.

Ty Sing.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Yee.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.



Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 244

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW CHEAP LINES

— IN —

LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$300,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 6th June, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, SHANGHAI**, so as to be available on the 7th June, 1917.

Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 7th June, required for each \$1,000—Shanghai currency; and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current on the Leds Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the **ARMS ACT, 1914**, Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no member of the British House of Commons or of the House of Lords shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 5th June, 1917. [725]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JOINT SERVICE
of the
"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM"
LOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

THE Steamship

"REMBRANDT"
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th June at Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be sent to the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th June, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance, whatsoever, has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.** Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1917. [726]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, June 5th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS will be made in the Time Table.

NEW TIMING OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

	DOWN	UP
Leave CANTON	a.m. 7.25	p.m. 12.25
Leave KOWLOON	8.05	12.10

* Saturdays and Sundays only.

Important alterations have also been made in the Local Train Service.

For further particulars see Time Tables, which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Offices Kowloon and Canton.

NOTE:—For the convenience of the public arrangements have now been made for the publication of the Time Table in this newspaper in an abbreviated form. It will be found on the front page, and will in the future always occupy the same position.

By Order,

WEN TEH CHANG,
(Managing Director,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
(British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.)

Kowloon, 1st June, 1917. [714]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is Opened at the **RUSSE ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG**, from date to the 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 95 per cent. The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the 26th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th March and the 19th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALE,
Manager, [609]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

ARCHIE WONGWAI, expert mechanic from the factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.

AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
General Agents,
HONGTSE & Co., Ltd.,
Representatives,
14A, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong. [668]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "LYSHOLT," 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,033 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 70 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1886.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [607]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT, Regent Mansions, May Road, for 2 months from the middle of June.

Apply—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., [720]

TO LET.

SHOP to let in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—
**SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.** [708]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.

"ARDSHEAL," No. 112, THE PEAK, newly done up.

Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [603]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
**THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,**
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 15,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Maudslayi.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [628]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E
QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 816. [12]

MARRIAGE.

WETHERSTONE—MELVILLE—HILL.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on May 29th, Frederick J. WETHERSTONE—MELVILLE, of the Municipal Health Department, to Anna BLANCHE HILL, only daughter of CHARLES HILL, Esq., of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

LATTIMORE.—At Soochow, on May 22nd, MARY LATTIMORE, of the American Presbyterian Mission.

LYALL.—At Wellington, Somerset, on April 15th, CATHERINE, widow of GEORGE LYALL, formerly of Hongkong, aged 86.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 5TH JUNE, 1917.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Russia is now suffering the aftermath of the revolution in the shape of serious labour troubles. They are delaying, at a critical period, the difficult work of re-organisation which must be accomplished before the nation can render its Allies that assistance on the Eastern Front for which we are anxiously waiting, and it is probable that we see the result reflected in some measure in the comparatively slow progress made lately by our armies in France. From the meagre information with which we are supplied the outlook does not appear encouraging, but it would be foolish to take too pessimistic a view of the present position, and unpardonable, at this stage, to question or distrust the determination of the Russian people to fight on until the whole of the Allied objects have been secured. Some such development of the situation as that which we now see was almost inevitable. Industrial unrest is general throughout the countries of Europe. It is the direct result of the hardships and suffering occasioned by almost three years of warfare. These hardships fall necessarily with the greatest severity upon the poorer classes, and the discontent manifest in Russia

has been accentuated and intensified by maladministration and treachery. There were probably millions of ignorant peasants who believed that with the overthrow of the dynasty would come the dawn of the millennium. Torn with doubt and suspicion and finding that there has been no lightening of their burdens, they offer promising material for the unscrupulous political agitator and the enemy intriguer to work upon. It would be idle to suppose that Germany is not resorting to every possible device to profit by the situation, and although many of her highly-placed agents have been driven from power there are doubtless hundreds of others in humbler spheres working insidiously in her interests. From these sources, we suspect, spring such pronouncements as those of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates regarding annexations. The working man has not the knowledge necessary to detect the sophistry in the arguments addressed to him, and has little stomach left for suffering for high principles which he does not understand. "Russia will not sacrifice a single soldier to help her Western Allies to repay a historic injustice" is a definite statement of policy which he would probably endorse because he is unable to appreciate its true significance, and for the same reason he might readily subscribe to a peace resolution deprecating "adventures resulting in the army becoming manure for foreign fields." In his ignorance lies the chief danger confronting the Russian Cabinet, and it is satisfactory to know that both the British and French Governments are taking steps to assist in dispelling it. M. THOMAS, the French Minister of Munitions, has been making a tour of the Eastern Front, addressing the troops and explaining the position of affairs to them. Everywhere he has been accorded a splendid reception, and there is no reason to doubt the steadfastness of the great majority of the men who are called upon to do the actual fighting. Petrograd is still the storm-centre and the breeding-place of intrigue. In this city Mr. HENDERSON has arrived to demonstrate on behalf of the British Government the immovable resolution of all sections of the British public to carry on the war until victory is won. He will shortly be followed by a deputation of English socialists, including the peace-extremist, Mr. RAMSEY MACDONALD, who will present the views of the British workers and set forth again the reasons which make it imperative to continue the struggle. Such evidences of the solidarity of France and Great Britain cannot fail to impress those to whom they are adduced. The Russians are passing through a critical period during which their energies are being sapped by the pernicious influence of many rival factions, but they are sound at heart. The incident at Cronstadt is disquieting, but it is not necessarily symptomatic. It is not improbable that there will be similar incidents before discipline has been restored sufficiently to enable the Government to deal effectively with the situation. Owing to the number of discordant elements of which this situation is composed, the task is admittedly one of extreme difficulty, but there is solid ground for hope in the fact that all that is best in Russian public life is supporting the Provisional Government. As we write, news comes that the General Council of Cossacks has given an assurance on behalf of these splendid fighting units that they will assist any offensive to their utmost "in the conviction that peace is only procurable by force of arms." The Cossacks' one regret is that they are distributed over the whole of the front instead of being grouped together so as to be able to strike a powerful blow at a given point. Whilst this spirit animates the Army and Navy there is no room for despair.

Mr. Alfred Thomas Manger, J.P., formerly of Messrs. Douglas Laiprak and Co., Hongkong who died on January 24th, aged 68, left estate of the value of \$24,525, and net personality of \$22,914.

At the Easter examination of students of the Inns of Court held by the Council of Legal Education, Leung Tai-chun passed in the Second Class in Criminal Law and in Class III. in the final examination. Lek Chew passed in Class III. in Criminal Law, and Nai Bien in Class I. in Real Property.

SIR ELLIS KADOORIE.

HONGKONG'S NEW KNIGHT.

H.E. the Governor of Hongkong has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"It gives me much pleasure to inform you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the Order of Knight Bachelor for Mr. Ellis Kadoorie.—Long."

The news of the honour conferred upon this well-known Hongkong resident will be received with feelings of much gratification by a very wide circle of friends, not only in Hongkong, but in the East generally. Undoubtedly it is an honour richly deserved, for Sir Ellis Kadoorie has spent his wealth freely on behalf of many good works, in fact, he may be fairly ranked among the Colony's most handsome benefactors. These benefactions have been confined almost exclusively to the advancement of education, in which he has always evinced the deepest interest, and schools bearing his name have been erected at Hongkong, Shanghai and Honan. Sir Ellis Kadoorie has handed over the Hongkong School to the Government, by whom it is now controlled. Quite recently, also, Sir Ellis presented to the Colony the premises at Sooi Kun Poo Valley in which the school for Indians is housed. In addition to this he has contributed generously to the Hongkong University, in recognition of which he has been made a member of the Court. The latest of Sir Ellis Kadoorie's beneficent works is memorialised in the Helena May Institute, for the erection of which he was primarily responsible. In 1914 Mr. Kadoorie expressed his willingness to contribute a sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of erecting a women's institute or hostel, provided that within two years from the date of the offer an equal sum of money was raised. The only condition stipulated was that the building should be associated with the name of Lady May, and he added that if it were found that the building could not be erected for a sum of \$30,000, and it was found that it cost upwards of \$40,000, he would be willing to pay half the difference in the extra cost. The offer was accepted, with warm expressions of thanks, and the project was made possible by Mr. Ho Kom-tong coming forward with a sum of \$25,000. The expenditure was heavier than was anticipated, but Mr. Kadoorie, with characteristic generosity, more than fulfilled his promise, with the result that his total contribution to this laudable object reached a sum of no less than \$62,000, this including the covering in of the Albany nullah, the laying out of the garden behind the building, and the defraying of the entire cost of the furniture. Mr. Kadoorie also contributed \$35,000 towards the Y.M.C.A. building which is to be erected in Hongkong after the war.

In addition to these outstanding acts of generosity, the new Knight has benefited the Colony in many other ways. He has been a lavish contributor to war funds, and, in a most unostentatious manner, has helped who has come upon hard times. He has large commercial interests in the Colony and other parts of the East, and is known to many interested in racing as the popular owner of the "Chiefs" which have more than once won the leading events at the Hongkong races.

The new Knight, who is on his way back to the Colony from Shanghai, was born at Baghdad some fifty odd years ago, and he has resided in the Far East for about 30 years. He is unmarried.

In common with many others we extend our hearty congratulations to Sir Ellis Kadoorie on his well-deserved honour.

We regret to announce the death, after a short illness, of Mrs. Watson, the wife of Capt. J. E. Watson, of Kowloon Dock. The sad event took place at the Peak Hospital yesterday morning. Much sympathy is felt by a large circle of friends for Capt. Watson in his bereavement. The funeral yesterday evening was largely attended. Wreaths were sent by Mr. A. Nicholson, Mr. G. Crispin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. West, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. West, Mr. and Mrs. W. John, Mr. and Mrs. G. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Teggart, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Oxberry, Mr. and Mrs. Kinghorn, Mr. F. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Boulger, Capt. and Mrs. Cornhill, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Miss J. W. Graham, Mr. and Miss Davidson, Mr. J. S. Cooper, Mr. W. O. Lambert, Kowloon Dock Staff, Capt. and Mrs. Tall, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. C. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wilson (Gun Club Hill), Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stokes, Mr. J. E. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Pennefather, Mr. Oron Wilks, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Sullivan.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The Hongkong Aeroplane Fund is rising very slowly. It was rather unfortunate that at the time Mr. J. J. Bryan issued his appeal the claims of the Homeless in Northern France and the celebration of St. George's Day should have monopolised public attention. Now that the field is clear again, it is to be hoped that strenuous efforts will be made to furnish the balance of \$5,000 required to complete the sum of \$12,000 which Mr. Bryan courageously set out to collect. If the total amount is forthcoming by the end of the present month a well-known Englishman has promised to present a second aeroplane so that every dollar contributed now carries with it at least two others.

Of the need for aeroplanes at the Front the cables furnish eloquent evidence daily. The wastage is enormous, and if we are to maintain our ascendancy in the air, and all that this means in the conduct of our Army's operations, this wastage must be made good without delay. It has been suggested that this is the work of the British Government, but I cannot imagine anybody withholding his support on this pretext, for it is equivalent to saying that the taxpayer at Home should bear the whole of the burden of prosecuting the war. That the contributions from Overseas are cordially welcomed is shown by the following message from the Prime Minister:—

"I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating *The Overseas Club* on the formation of the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla. I understand that to date—thanks to the splendid generosity of the subscribers overseas—you have been able to present to the Royal Flying Corps over eighty aeroplanes, with promises of a number more."

"I hope that your ambition of an Imperial Air Fleet of 100 units will be realised."

It is very gratifying to note that our kinsmen overseas are taking such a deep interest in our Air Service.—Yours very truly, D. Lloyd George.

It may not be generally known that if the machine which it is proposed to give from Hongkong should come to an untimely end it would be immediately replaced by another bearing the same name.

The Hongkong C.C. tennis tournament came to an end last week, and the full results show that the English players are still able to "keep their end up." At one time it was thought that the Chinese competitors would make a clean sweep of all the trophies, but one by one they were forced out by superior play, until, in the end, only the remarkable Ng Szai-wong and Wong Po Keung survived. This pair did exceedingly well to secure first place in the Championship Doubles against Green and Cooper, and in the final, Green took away four prizes, along with the Championship cup, which now becomes his absolute property. At present time Green has no equal as a tennis player in the Colony.

Hongkong marksmen who took part in the interport shoot are provided with food for thought in the fact that their successful Shanghai rivals shot off at 6.30 a.m., taking advantage of a cool and clear morning. The Hongkong men, following the usual custom, waited until the afternoon of a hot day, with the result that there were some unpleasant "surprises" in the way of low scoring. I know of one good marksman who is very keen on encouraging his colleagues to follow the example set by Shanghai. A cool and clear morning is infinitely better than a broiling afternoon with sun playing on a sight which will not take the smoke.

Those who suffer annually from privet-cough or privet-throat will welcome the announcement that the Government is now prepared to prune down all privet plants on Crown land adjoining private residences. So long, of course, as the roads which they have to traverse continue to be fringed on either side by the privet they cannot, it is true, expect to experience any very sensible benefit from the concession which has been made to their susceptibilities, but they regard it as a tardy admission that their oft-repeated complaints were not frivolous and as a hopeful sign for the future.

Appropos of my note of last week, an indignant housewife writes to suggest that the Food Prices Committee might well have been left to continue their slumbers for all the good they have done. The prices which they have published are, she complains, higher in many cases than they were two years ago and higher than those current last month. With the result that the wily comprador has eagerly availed himself of the opportunity to add to his profit.

The Chamber of Commerce is not so intolerant as some of its critics would have us believe. It may not want the Germans back in the Colony, but it certainly discriminates between persons and things. For example, at the meeting of members last week each chair contained an agenda-paper and pencil—and each of the pencils bore the legend "Made in Nurnberg, Germany." Another illustration, doubtless, of the way in which the enemy piled up stocks before the war.

ROBERT RANDOM.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE.
BRITISH MAKING PROGRESS.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

NEWS FROM GREECE.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS.
REPULSED BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, June 4th.

A communiqué says:—Units belonging to two German Divisions participated in the attacks on the Vaucluse and the California plateaux. The Germans at Vaucluse assaulted in dense waves, sometimes shoulder to shoulder. The first attack retired in disorder. The second, which was accompanied by liquid fire, momentarily entered our advanced trenches, but the enemy was immediately ejected. We maintained our positions entirely.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH HEAVILY COUNTER-ATTACKED.

UNABLE TO MAINTAIN POSITIONS.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been fierce day-long fighting, with varying fortunes, to the south of Souchez river. The enemy, who lost heavily at our first attack, subsequently delivered a number of violent counter-attacks with considerable forces, owing to which we were unable to maintain our progress made in the morning. We took 92 prisoners in these operations. Our patrols and raiders also took prisoners to the east of Lavey, and to the south of Wytschaete.

We brought down ten aeroplanes. Four of ours are missing.

REASON FOR THE LULL.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters emphasizes that the bigger the modern offensive the longer are the pauses between operations. This is the real reason for the present lull.

GALLANT CANADIANS.

A "BRILLIANT LITTLE ADVANCE."

LONDON, June 3rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters gives details of the most brilliant little advance on the Souchez river referred to by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

The Canadians stormed and occupied the central electric power generating station and brickworks between Avion and Elendit-le-Auvette. They crossed the river, established a post on the north bank, and prisoners eighty of the enemy. The gains rob the enemy of several strong machine-gun positions.

The fight still continues. There has been great reciprocal artillery, and the airmen have been very busy.

BRITISH MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked on a front to the south of the Souchez River last night, and have already made good progress, taking a number of prisoners.

The enemy attacked our advanced posts at night to the south-west of Cherisy and made some progress, but a counter-attack regained the whole of the lost ground, except one post.

We successfully raided to the south of Ypres.

German artillery is active at Bullecourt.

ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

PARIS, June 3rd.

A communiqué says:—The enemy violently bombarded in the Craonne region all night long, after which three attacks were made, one on the California Plateau and two on the Vaucluse Plateau. The enemy was everywhere repulsed with important losses, especially in the eastern portion of the California Plateau, where the storming troops were scattered by our fire. They left numbers of bodies in the front of our trenches. A number of prisoners was taken.

Various enemy attempts at *coup de main* in Champagne and the Vosges failed.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUBMARINE SINKS SUBMARINE.

ROME, June 3rd.

A large enemy submarine was torpedoed and sunk off Cattaro on May 26th by a French submarine.

It is not certain whether this is the same affair as cabled on May 30th, but it is noteworthy that the French papers recently also gave some details of a fight the locality of which was not revealed, between British and German submarines, the former ramming the other.

RUSSIAN FLEET ACTIVE.

LONDON, June 3rd.

A Russian official message says:—The Black Sea Fleet cruising off the Anatolian Coast on May 29th, destroyed munition depots, barracks, factories and other establishments at Shekiroglu, Samsun, Ovine and Ordeh. The Fleet also destroyed 147 sailing ships laden with supplies, and brought two schooners into Trabzon.

ANNIVERSARY OF JUTLAND BATTLE.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The commodious London Opera House was overcrowded at a thanksgiving service to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Jutland.

Vice-Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy, was the principal speaker, and he paid a glowing tribute to British seamen, who had consecrated the waters of the North Sea with their blood. Rounds of cheering were evoked by a statement that American forces were already doing active service in British waters, fighting alongside the British, with most cordial and complete co-operation.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKISH HEIGHTS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, June 3rd.

A Russian official wireless message says:—We heavily repelled five hundred Kurds attacking to the south-east of Erzingan.

We occupied, after a battle, three Turkish heights in the region of Sakiz. Turkish attacks in the rear of our Army continue.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREEK INTRIGUE.

OFFICERS PUNISHED.

ATHENS, June 3rd.

The Minister for War has sentenced to two months' detention the three superior officers responsible for the concealment of arms which should have been removed from Peloponnesus in accordance with the *Entente's* demands. Other superior officers have been put on the Retired List.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

POWER OF RUSSIA'S ARMY.

NEW AND INTELLIGENT DISCIPLINE.

KIEV, June 4th.

M. Kerensky, replying to speeches by the Military Delegates, said that after touring the whole of Russia, and the fronts, he could affirm that what was regarded as the dying agony of the army was the laborious travail of the new Russia. Notwithstanding the destruction of the old discipline, the power of the army was increasing daily. It was based on new and intelligent discipline. Fraternisation with the enemy had completely ceased.

M. Kerensky also reviewed the troops, who accorded him an ovation.

GERMAN PEACE RUSE.

RUSSIANS AT RIGA THREATENED.

PETROGRAD, June 4th.

The Russians at Riga have detained a Saxon Lieutenant who came into the Russian lines with provocative separate peace proposals.

German aeroplanes have dropped demands for his return by the 5th inst. otherwise he will be terribly avenged.

The Russians have replied that the Lieutenant will be regarded as a deserter, and be sent to the interior of Russia.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE DANGER ZONE.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The Press Bureau announces that arrangements have been concluded with the German Government for the withdrawal of all British prisoners of war thirty kilometres from the firing line on the Eastern and Western Fronts.

Two thousand British have already been withdrawn, and Germany is being asked to announce when the withdrawal will be complete.

FOR WAR SERVICE.

INVESTITURE IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, June 3rd.

London yesterday witnessed the first open air investiture since the Crimea war, when the King, in Hyde Park, decorated 351 officers and men for war services, including eleven Victoria Crosses, and the Commanders and men of the *Broke* and *Swift*. The weather was very fine.

The Royal Pavilion was flanked by rows of chairs for the recipients, together with representatives of the Dominions and the Allies and other distinguished visitors.

Thousands witnessed the impressive ceremony.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

SINKING OF A SPANISH STEAMER.

MADRID, June 3rd.

It is understood that the German reply regarding the sinking of the steamer *Patricio* is extremely cordial and offers to compensate the family of the engineer killed. It disavows any intention of damaging Spain and insulting the flag, and adds:—"If these explanations are insufficient, on the first possible occasion German warships will pass a Spanish ship flying a Spanish flag, each firing a salute of 21 guns."

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The following Birthday Honours are announced:—

Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.—Viscount French, Viscounts, Lord Devonport, Baron Fitzgibbon and Baron Astor.

Barons.—Lieut. Col. the Right Hon. M. Lockwood, Unionist M. P. for Epping; Col. R. G. W. Chaloner, Unionist M. P. for Abercromby; Sir Frederick Henry Smith, Director of Collieries; Sir Iver Herbert, Liberal M. P. for South Devon; Sir William Hesketh Lever.

Privy Counsellors.—Mr. Henry W. Porter, Conservative M. P. for Sevenoaks; Mr. E. G. Prestman, Unionist M. P. for South Kensington; Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Conservative M. P. for Aston; Mr. H. Pike Pease, Unionist M. P. for Darlington; Mr. J. E. Thomas, Labour M. P. for Derby; the Hon. Neil Primrose, Liberal M. P. for North Cambridgeshire; Mr. Ashton, Secretary of the Miners' Federation.

Baronets.—There are twenty-five honours, including Mr. A. H. D. Steel Maitland, Unionist M. P. for East Birmingham; Mr. H. M. Jessel, Unionist M. P. for St. Pancras; Mr. Imbert Terry, Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Forces Reception Committee; Sir Thomas Devan; Mr. Alaa Sykes, Conservative M. P. for Knutsford; and Sir William Henry Dunn, Lord Mayor of London.

Knights.—There are forty-six awards, including Mr. W. I. Cowan, Liberal M. P. for East Aberdeenshire; Mr. J. Rowland, Liberal M. P. for Dartford; Mr. R. H. Barran, Liberal M. P. for North Leeds; Mr. A. W. Barton, Liberal M. P. for Oldham; Mr. W. H. Houghton, Gastrell, Unionist M. P. for Lambeth; Mr. Eliezer Parkes, Unionist M. P. for Central Birmingham; Mr. Samuel Roberts, Unionist M. P. for Ecclesall; Mr. E. Marshall Hall, K.C., Conservative M. P. for East Tuxford; Mr. W. H. Thornycroft, R.A., the sculptor; Mr. A. S. Cope, R.A.; Professor Thomas Erskine Holland, K.C.; Mr. William Watson, the poet; Mr. John Foster Fraser, the well-known Parliamentary correspondent; Mr. Alfred Robbins, London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*; and Mr. Grimwood Mears, Secretary of the Dardanelles Commission.

HONORARY COMMANDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—The Sultan of Perak.

HONORARY COMPANION OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—The Emir of Kans.

COMMANDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—Mr. Dering, British Minister at Bangkok.

Knighthoods.—Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, Hongkong; Mr. Justice Beaman, Bombay; Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, Fort William; Mr. Justice Vachha, Bombay Corporation; Mr. Bray, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Henry Sanyon, barrister-at-law, Nagpur. The India List also includes Mr. Nethersole, ex-inspector of General Irrigation; Mr. McCleod, Chairman of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Mallett, ex-secretary of Indian Students.

TO FOMENT TROUBLE IN INDIA.

FOURTEEN PERSONS CHARGED IN AMERICA.

CHICAGO, June 3rd.

Fourteen persons, including Baron Reisswitz, ex-Consul at Chicago, have been indicted at the Federal Court, charged with conspiring to foment a rebellion in India.

GERMAN SCHEMING IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 3rd.

The State Department has learned that Germany is attempting to get control of the island of Santa Margarita, off Venezuela, as a submarine base. It has communicated the intelligence to the Venezuelan President.

THE WAR THAT IS ENDING SHAMS.

BY AN OFFICER ON LEAVE.

The old England of the great Harries—Henry V. and Henry VIII.—of the Iron Sides, of the Napoleonic Wars, has found itself. Slow to anger, it has at length been aroused; slow to move, it has at length fastened its bull-dog grip on the enemy; slow to comprehend but quick to adapt itself to great emergencies, it has revealed its wonderful aptness at improvisation. Long-suffering, God-fearing, tenacious, old England has been born again.

It will be for the historian to examine and analyse the immense changes, deeper and more far-reaching than any since the Civil War which this country has undergone since that fateful August 4th, 1914. Yet one must be very blind not to be aware of the revolution which has taken place in the mental outlook of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Old barriers have been broken down, a steady fusion of the classes has set in, ancient prejudices have been swept away, political formulae have been upset and the professional politician, with all his mumbo-jumbo of catchwords and copy-book maxims, has been exposed as a humbug. A sane and healthy democracy is on the march, a governable England as she was wont to be governed by a Parliament representing the people. The moral one examines the abstract issues of this war, the clearer it becomes that it is the conflict between despotism, as represented by the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, and democracy, as represented by the peoples of the British Empire and France and Russia.

That this is infringing on the task of the historian, who are still too close to this great revolution to be able to weigh and appraise correctly its whole scope and effects. It bears on its surface, however, certain symptoms which are worth noting if only as indications of what that new England will be upon which the survivors of this war will have to lay the foundations of the great work of reconstruction.

One of the most remarkable changes which this war has brought about is, in my opinion, the triumph of efficiency over the old traditions of birth and age. The young man has come into his own. It is true that in modern England the young man has always had his chance, but almost solely in business and in one or two professions. What is happening now is that the young man is getting his opportunity in the Services and in the State Departments, as well, and this altogether irrespective of his family tree or wealth. Nor does the triumph of the young man mean that we have adopted the "Too Old at Forty" theory. The senior and the junior are working hand in hand—but only the efficient senior and the efficient junior; the incompetent is being weeded out, and neither his grey hairs nor his pedigree nor his influence shall save him.

In contemplating this most satisfactory innovation let me remark on another feature of this symptom of our renaissance. The young man is disappearing. It is the age of precocity. A boy leaves school, has three months of intensive training at Woolwich or Sandhurst or in a cadet corps, gets his commission, and *voilà!* before he is out of his teens you find him earnest, self-possessed, responsible, and by some trick of nature, wearing the air and manner of a man ten years his senior. And the surprising thing is that the boy does his work every bit as well as that man would, though ten years ago the idea of an officer commanding a company at the age of 20 would have struck down with apoplexy half the denizens of the smoking-room at the United Service Club.

One of the most visible effects of this breaking down of old barriers has been to simplify life. It is only by the process of retrospection that one can really understand how utterly life in England, up to the war, was controlled by snobishness. There is not space here to enumerate the things which in different grades of society, from Mayfair to Wigan, one might and might not know. The quicker way is to reflect on the things which the most "exclusive" folk are doing from necessity, from patriotism, or because it is the fashion (English snobishness will always have its say!) in wartime. All of us have each and several discovered that we can get on quite well without Monte Carlo, racing, yachting, professional football, champagne for supper; and even if the Post Office carries out its threat to demobilise our addresses and call West Kensington, the letter paper of the Maida Valers, we shall doubtless manage to put up with that also.

Margarine has been one of the discoveries of this war. In our topsy-turvy English way of doing things, lots of people who can afford butter at 2s. 4d. a pound are eating margarine, while many others who cannot afford butter, but who would not "demean themselves" by eating margarine, are still eating butter. Thousands of moneyed folk, who hardly knew what margarine was except as an inexpensive necessity for the servants' hall, are now eating margarine and discovering how little different in taste it is from butter.

Necessity is simplifying our life. With eggs at 3s. or 4s. a dozen and the nation put on its honour in the matter of the meat ration, people are finding out that the "English breakfast" of bacon and eggs is an honourable tradition rather than a necessity of life. Let us hope that the Army, when it returns from the wars, will bring back from France the French breakfast habit of a cup of coffee and a roll, and abolish for ever this "English breakfast" superstition. Darkened streets and the flicking short age have revived home life. So much nonsense is written about the necessity of amusements for officers and men home on leave from the front that people do not know that most men back from the front prefer to spend the greater part of their furlough with their families at home. The home circle is the best and most enjoyable rest-cure after life in the trenches.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CRISIS.

PEKING, June 3rd.

The Generalissimo's headquarters have been established at Tientsin.

Chang Hsun has delayed his visit to Peking.

The city is quiet.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN PO.")

PRESIDENT TO RESIGN?

SHANGHAI, June 4th.

The President will resign his post, and ask the Vice-President to be his successor.

The Takuns will establish an "Extraordinary Government" at Tientsin.

Li King-shi has resigned again, and some of the members of Parliament have gone to Tientsin.

Troops have gone to Tientsin.

The Takun of Kiangsi will declare neutrality.

SHIPPING NEWS.

BLUE FUNNEL WRECK SALVED.

The wreck of the Blue Funnel steamer *Pinguey*, which took place off the Cape last year, and was sold by the owners as a total loss, in reported to have been salvaged, and to have been got into dock.

"MORAL" OF GERMAN ARMY.

REDUCTION OF PUNISHMENTS.

A Bill has been presented to the Reichstag providing for a reduction of the minimum punishments under German military law for certain offences. It sheds an interesting light on German moral. The offences, which it is now found necessary to treat more lightly in clude absence without leave, desertion, grave disobedience, insubordination, striking a superior, provoking mutiny, and grave neglect of duty by sentries.

According to the summary in the *Berlin Lokalanzeiger*, an explanatory statement says that changed circumstances have made offences in the field appear in a milder light. It is observed that the long duration of trench warfare and the necessity for constant endurance in positions of danger, excite the nerves, and that modern weapons seriously disturb "moral equilibrium." It is added that since men have been called up on a scale unnecessary in former wars, many men have had to go into the field "who physically and mentally cannot satisfy the full requirements made in time of peace." Further considerations are the length of the periods during which officers and men are at close quarters in trenches and dug-outs, and "the short period of training of young soldiers."

The Socialists are proposing that the Reichstag shall send a petition to the Government in favour of the earliest possible reform of the right of appeal against military sentences, less severe censorship of letters, and provisions that soldiers who are sent home or to hospital wounded or ill shall be given a proper amount of leave before returning to the front to their headquarters.

Known as the

**"OLD
SQUARE"
WHISKY.**

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

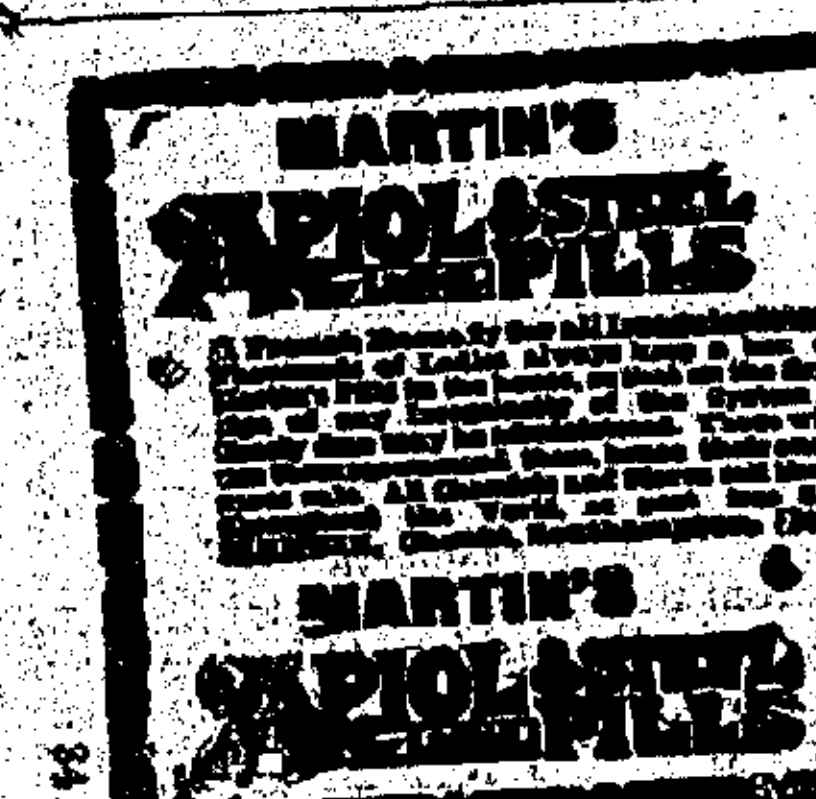
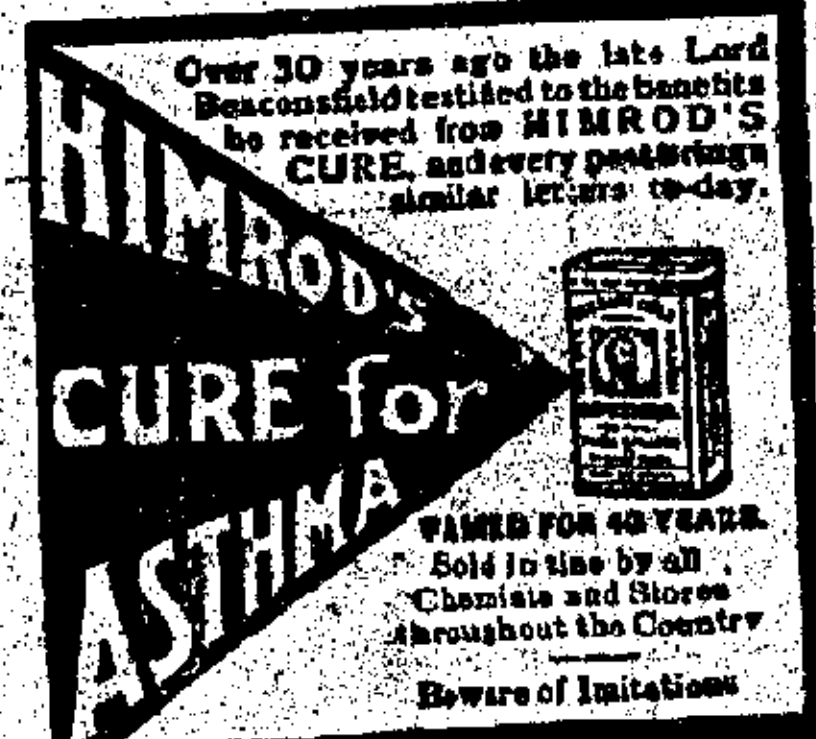
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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

[illegible]

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1. *Flour*.:—

1. *Flour*.—
- | | |
|--------------------|------|
| (a.) First Grade. | 8 |
| per bag of 50 lbs. | 4.50 |
| per lb. | 1 |
| (b.) Second Grade | 4 |
| per bag of 50 lbs. | 4.00 |
| per lb. | 1 |
| (c.) Third Grade. | 3 |
| per bag of 50 lbs. | 3.00 |
| per lb. | 1 |
2. *Tinned Milk*.—
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, | |
| per 1 lb. tin | |
| (b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, | |
| per 1 lb. tin | |
| (c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (16 | |
| oz.) | |
| (d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin | |
| (e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin | |
| (f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin | |
3. *Sugar*.—
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Cube (in 6 lb. tins), per tin | ... |
| Refined Crystallized, per lb. | ... |
| Granulated, per lb. | ... |
| Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb. | ... |
| Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb. | ... |
4. *Frozen Meat*.—
- The Dairy Farm prices of frozen and other stores as printed in Dairy farm price list and annexed in red ink dated the 21st of February, 1915, signed by Chairman and Secretary of Food Committee are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list.
- proved copies can be seen at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. Wyndham Street.]

5. *Market Produce:—*

- Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa R
Beef Prime Cut
Beef Corned—Ham Ngau Yak
Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yak
Beef Breast—Ngau Nam Yak
Beef Soup—Tong Yuk Pa
Beef Steak—Ngau Yu Pa
Beef Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lau
Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung
Bullock's Brains—Ngau No per
Bullock's Tongue, fresh—N
Li
Bullock's Tongue, cornel—
Ham Ngau Li
Bullock's Head—Ngau Tau
Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam
Bullock's Lump, salt—Ngau
Kin
Bullock's Feet—Ngau Keuk
Bullock's Kidneys—Ngau Yui
Bullock's Tail—Ngau Mei
Bullock's Liver—Ngau Kon
Bullock's Tripe (undressed)—
Ngau To
Calves' Head and Feet—N
tsai-tau-keuk
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kw

Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei
Mutton Shoulder—Yeung
Shiau
Mutton Saddle—Yeung O
Yuk
Pig's Chittlings—Chu Chong
Pig's Brains—Chi No p
Pig's Feet—Chu Keuk
Pig's Ery—Chu Chap
Pig's Head—Chu Tau
Pig's Heart—Chu Sam
Pig's Kidneys—Chu Yui
Pig's Liver—Chu Kon
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat
Pork Leg—Chu Pei
Pork Loin—Chu Hau Tun
Pork Fat or Lard—Chi Yu
Sheep's Head and Feet—
Yeung Tau Keuk
Sheep's Heart—Yeung Sam
Sheep's Kidneys—Yeung Yui
Sheep's Liver—Yeung Kon
Sucking Pigs, to order—C
Tsai
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Y
Suet, Mutton—Shang Ye
Yau
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk
Veal Sausages—Ngau T
Cheung
Lard—Chi Yu

FISH.
Barbel—Ka Yu
Bream—Pin Yu
Canton Fresh Water Fish
Hoi Sin Yu
Chap—Li Yu
Catfish—Chik Yu
Codfish—Mun Yu
Crabs—Hai
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu
Dab—Sha Mang Yu
Dace—Wong Mei Lep
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man
Eels, Fresh water—Tam
Yu
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin
Frogs—Tid Kai
Garoupa—Shek Pa
Gudgeon—rak Kap Yu
Herrings—Tso Pak
Halibut—Cheung Kwau
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu
Loach—Wing Yu
Lobsters—Lang Ha
Mackerel—Chi Yu
Mackerel—Mong Yu
Monk Fish—Tsai Yu
Oysters—Shang Ho
Parrot Fish—Kai Lung
Perch—Tau Lo
Pike—Fa lau Fong
Plaice—Pan Yu
Pomfret, black—Hik Chi
Pomfret, white—Pak Chi
Prawns—Ming Ha
Ray—Pai Pa Sha
Rock Fish—Shek Kau
Roach—Chun Yu
Salmon—Ma Yau
Shark—Sha Yu
Skate—Po Yu
Snappers—Ha
Snapper—Lap Yu

SEA AND LAND

NATIONAL ARMIES

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

President Wilson's Address to Congress on April 2nd, the voice in the Senate and House of Representatives, and the declaration of a state of war on April 8th sound the knell of German hopes of victory.

Until the United States had taken a decision, and had announced the general lines on which she proposed to conduct the war, no one on this side of the Atlantic was willing to take great concern in matters which were wholly America's concern. But now that the great decision has been taken, and the President has announced that all the resources of the Republic are to be engaged in this campaign of civilization against barbarism, we are at liberty to express our thoughts and discuss some at least of the proceedings of the Power which has become, for all practical purposes, our Ally.

The intervention of the United States in this greatest of wars is a political event of unusual importance, a sign to the Allies is deeply appreciated in England and in all countries associated with her in this tremendous struggle. The military value of the aid of the New World is already seen to pass beyond limited bounds which some were ready to assign to it. Morally and materially the addition to the Allied forces is immense and the appearance of the American on the European battlefield will be hailed with joy by all the people engaged in this long and bitter struggle against Prussia.

FINANCE

10 If the United States of America
11 apparently intends to lay its shoulders
12 some of the overwhelming financial
13 burdens of the Allies, we all know
14 this is not a policy which we can
15 follow if it assumes the first place in
16 policy the reason is that finance can
17 mobilized faster than fleets, and faster
18 than new armaments can be created.
19 United States has attracted to herself
20 her enterprise and her resources, and
21 important part of the wealth of the
22 during the war, and it will allow
23 American people to do for all time from
24 off-repeated charge of materialism
25 with hope of gain, and from sheer
26 of justice, they now return to the
27 common stock a part of the
28 accumulated during these years of
29 which has made them rich without
30 ing on their sacrifices. Our loans
31 Allies, and especially our loans
32 down in the United States for purchase
33 in America, have been by far the
34 hampering financial burden that we
35 borne during the war, and have
36 taken up on the whole the gravest
37 to the long continuance of the
38 efforts. In a war of endurance
39 attrition such as this has become
40 counts, and with the resources of
41 Republic at their back the Allies
42 continue to fight vigorously, and
43 anxiety which has oppressed them.
44 The seizure of German merchant
45 in American ports, the seizure of
46 mercantile marine itself, and the
47 schemes already launched for adding
48 this marine on a gigantic scale,
49 to do much to overcome the
50 difficulty, which we did not early
51 realize nor provide against, was
52 wasteful of tonnage for naval and
53 warty purposes. We began, and
54 pursuing, aimless adventures
55 squandering, and we were not
56 aware of the tremendous losses
57 down ships in proportion to the
58 which we either lost or deflected
59 normal business. The falling of
60 steam and sailing vessels built
61 United Kingdom from 1,200,000 tons
62 in 1913 to 410,000 in 1915 is as
63 sins for which history will call
64 Governments to account, and if
65 pris, of America can help us to
66 of the least of the services which
67 render to the Allied cause.

e come to cons

and military measures were necessary
can best advance the commercial
are heartily with the President
opinion that the Council with
is indispensable. Alliance or non-
there is only one war, and unde-
forces on sea and land are for
common purpose their usefulness
greatly impaired. The most seri-
need of all is for the American
mercantile marine to join
Powers of Western Europe in
minization of the enemy's subma-
because the depredations of the
craft impede marine trade
extremely because, until they are
lost, they imperil the passage
American troops. The harm
submarines can do off the shores
United States promises to be
Without local bases or relief
cannot remain off American
more than a few days, and
countered off the ports by neutral
by a good service of patrol
few quick-firing guns at an
vantage.
alarm Americans at home in
induce them to waste effort
defence is in the natural order
but there is no reason to be
America will be taken in by

THE PRINCE AT GAS PRACTICE.

I met an officer who went through the "gas course" in France with the Prince of Wales, and he has come home with the highest admiration for the British as a soldier. No privleges were asked or granted. The Prince behaved on time, reposed to the officer's order, fitted himself out with mask, etc., and went into the gas chamber along with half a dozen officers who were also undergoing this anything but cheerful experience. He kept the conversation going, one of the most difficult of the tests, and the show over, reported again, shook his clothes free of as much of the war as possible.

business, and for the national Army

which America proposes to create, the whole of her existing professional cadres is little enough. We shall not misunderstand American action in the least if we have to wait for some months until the first divisions, equipped on the scale needed for this war and thorough trained, make their appearance in France. We may further remark that hastily formed and untrained levies are useless in the war, and that the best troops need to be gradually acclimatized to the severity of the fighting and all the tricks of the modern war.

business. It is patently the intention of the American to begin with voluntary service and to prepare a compulsory measure to be applied when the President considers it to be necessary. The time necessary to be taken to discuss and establish an equitable scheme of compulsory service renders the course natural enough. But America we recall that was much in 1914 and 1915 by allowing every one who wished come to the front. Men, shipwrecks, artificers, fishermen, and a host of others rendered indispensable to war industries were thereby lost to trade, and we are suffering from the enthusiasm of the early days. If American business practices she can at least afford our fault, the sooner that will create a fair, system of compulsory service for the term of one year, less will be the strain upon great resources. No one here shares spiteful and contemptuous opinion of Germans respecting America's power. We know well enough that Regular Army resembles our system. Pre-Cardwell days and never recall the lessons from American side.

properly because, like ours, this manly, sought peace, even if it meant to die. But we also remember too well American history, and that "contemptible little armies" English-speaking people have been disagreeable to an enemy, of millions with magical rapiers, and the German fashion of cutting noses and training men in all German fashions, the most absurd.

It is not with impunity that we challenge a great country like America and dishonor her hostility with contempt. The grit, energy, and resources of great Republic will stand her in good stead, and we fully expect to see necessary numbers rapidly obtained. The idea apparently is not to incur a time more men than can be made usually trained, and our numbers are that a block of 50,000 men, largest that can conveniently be with at a time, even with our new cadres and a three years' experience. We are therefore fully in accord with this point also of the American explanation. Our friends across the Atlantic will probably have less than we had in accumulating guns, shells, and other war material, but they inherit besides all the experience and they inherit in the United States of America a great army that has been built up for the service of the world, and can now simply be served.

Our new Armies of 1914 took nine months in France and the first took three months more to reach the trench warfare before it could be engaged in a great attack. America will be able to curtail these periods and send over a few divisions this year, but it will hardly be this year America will be adequately represented on the battlefields, and Germany certainly reckoned on this delay, deliberately deferred the hostilities until the United States to the abundant ruthless submarine warfare.

THE NEED FOR TRAINING

America must be well informed officers who have been spectators of war-drama that the cadres of officers are all-important, and that the influence in the selection of officers and ranks can only be indulged and indulged in by a certain class of certain class of thousands and thousands of men's lives. Our country has been that the systematic training of officers, and of those selected for various special duties of modern warfare take place best at the senior level, so that all the men are the best and most quickly learned facility will certainly be accorded to the Allies if the care is taken to hint from our experience and batch after batch of officers and to be trained at our schools, or schools to be established by the Army; and every paper or ours concerning our new Staff senior officers must be first at American disposal if not in the hands of the hard war and the Nothing but merit can be allowed in any rank, and every hour of full instruction tells its end. We fully expect that science and invention will be dealt when the Stars and Stripes over the water, but meanwhile temporary professional education ranks is as much a necessary American Army as it has been

[illegible]

The intervention of Russia will be rather less than promised by the Allies, who are people devoid of circumstances, pose that we, Allies can do our efforts in the general direct military aid of the

(Continued at 10:00 a.m.)

THE BELGIAN SLAVES.

Of the many impudent attempts of the Germans to pose as benefactors to humanity, no more audacious instance can be found than the Imperial Government's effort to justify the Belgian deportations. In a lengthy official document the bureaucrats of Berlin assert that the policy of deportation was adopted in the interests of the civilian population of Belgium as an economic and social duty "to relieve the distress caused by unemployment. No person, they say, is compelled to undertake war work against his will, for that would be against international law, and the workmen who go to Germany are placed on the same footing as German workmen and receive higher wages than have ever been given in Belgium."

Such paternal care for the Belgians is shown, and such respect is professed for their religious and national feelings, that one almost sees the halo of sanctity surrounding the mild features of the benevolent Von Lord under whose direction it was Germany are done.

So much for protection, now for the facts. The workers of Belgium (of all shades of religious and political opinion) have appealed to their brethren throughout the world to release them from the grip of the Hun. Unemployment exists, but it has been created and developed by the Germans for their own ends. Half a million Belgians, thrown out of employment, have been invited to choose between signing an agreement to work in Germany or being reduced to what is actually starvation being the result in either

The policy of Germany is to fill her industrial ranks with Belgian civilians and thus release her own workers for military service. In the two months ended December 13th, 1918, 60,000 Belgians were deported to Germany, 40,000 from Ghent alone. Many were sent to the Western front, where, despite the provisions of international law, they were ordered to dig trenches and assist in the work of strengthening the German line. Refusal meant ill-treatment, starvation and sometimes even violent death.

In Germany the deportees were sent to mines, quarries and lime-kilns, without regard for age, profession or handicraft. In a large internment camp Gruben alone thousands were crowded together. They refused to work, although in some cases forcibly carried to the mines or other place of labour selected. Fines were permitted in their huts, but their food was reduced in the hope of starving them into submission. "Salary" offered them was 30 pence (sd.) per day, with a meagre ration

The male inhabitants of Hueset-Language, between the ages of twenty and fifty, were ordered to prepare for deportation, and all the women and children were put in the hands of the gassing machines. The treatment of the latter was of a different kind; they were frequently compelled to associate with women of worst character, and infamous proposals were made to them by their guards. In deed, this treatment has been going on throughout Belgium.

Despite the promise made that all portees should be allowed free communication with their relatives, and permitted to visit them, many have been cruelly lost sight of. Some, it has been ascertained, were sent to Roumania for what purpose is not known. Others returned to their once happy homes, but varying periods of labour, broken

The utmost brutality was shown in requisitioning of the services of workers. Torn forcibly from their ties by armed men, they were herded cattle trucks and subjected to greater comfort and a hundred indignities. True, Texan duplicity—a selective portage was permitted to purchase his freedom for fifty pounds cash. Having done so, he at least became a hawk for the rapacity of enemy, and many fines imposed, flimsiest pretexts—soon robbed him whatever resources he might still have, thus leaving him more helpless

The effect of the wholesale depopulation of men and women of all classes and occupations on the industries of the country needs no comment. Crippled, monetary levies imposed by the government on the various cities and towns, the distress of the people must have been more terrible had it not been for the efforts of the neutral countries, even their benevolence was probably frustrated by the unscrupulousness of the Hungs, who seized supplies and there on once seized supplies, whose deliberate aim it was to foster growth of desiccation in order that might officially claim the credit of relieving "The facts are so notorious, Germany's motives so obvious, the surprising that she thought it a waste any defence. She must have force she can obtain them in and "necessity," as she has world, "knows no law." Candid is more congenial to her than thinnest cloak of humanitarianism and on the whole, it is less repulsive the world.

in the war is at best a long way
Russian Revolution has produced
of affairs in the Eastern theatre
for the moment at all events
encouraging character. Italy ex-
be attacked, while France has
store of men in reserve. The
speech of Sir William Robertson
blunt and soldierly, containing
country has none too many
prolonged inaction into active
press need of the times. We
preparation to do all that the
Imperial General Staff asks of
great deal more. It develops a
bridge over the anxious period
the present hour and that
America and Russia can bring
weight to bear. We shall never
ourselves, nor deserve to be suf-
postrity, if, by failing to perse-
needed for our Armies, we a-
ourselves and the cause.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

PROSPECTS OF EXTENSION.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY MR. ARCHIBALD ROSE.

At a well-attended meeting at the London Chamber of Commerce on April 17th, an address on "The Prospects of British Trade Extension in China" was given by Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., Commercial Attaché at Shanghai. Mr. Frederick Anderson (Chairman of the Far Eastern Section of the Chamber and of the China Association) presided, and amongst those present were the Right Hon. Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E. (His Majesty's Minister in China), the Chinese Consul-General, Sir Walter Hillier, Mr. Ronald Macleay (Foreign Trade Department) and Mr. H. C. Wilcox (Secretary of the China Association).

In introducing the speaker, the Chairman said:—The China Association and the Chamber of Commerce have for a long time past urged upon the Foreign Office the advisability of enlarging the sphere of the Commercial Attaché's activities, and we are glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the consideration which has been given to this and other representations, which we have from time to time made to H.M. Government.

Mr. Archibald Rose said: I have recently visited the great industrial centres of the North Country and the Midlands, in an endeavour to ascertain the feeling of our manufacturers and merchants as to the maintenance and extension of our trade in China. I am glad to be able to tell you that I found everywhere a great and unexpected interest in the China market.

I have spent eighteen years working and travelling in different parts of Asia, and I am convinced that China is one of the markets which will best repay us for a little care and trouble in the difficult years of the transition period, when every industrial Power in the world will be straining to repair the havoc of war. China contains in solid and compact mass one quarter of the human race, intelligent, industrious and prosperous people, and, without straining into the realms of economic theory, I think it is of obvious importance to this country to maintain and extend its trade in a market of such possibilities.

THE QUESTION OF DEMAND.

With regard to the question of demand, it used to be thought that China had reached the limit of her consumption. That has been clearly disproved of recent years, and the Chinese are obtaining every year more of our industrial products in exchange for their raw material. But we must create a demand for our goods or the Chinese will make no effort to produce more of theirs with which to pay for an increased import. China has been for so many centuries entirely self-sufficient, and has lived so long in complete independence of the outer world, that she can do very well without our goods. Nevertheless the Chinese appreciate the good things of the West. They are shrewd business men, too, and they find that good things pay. In a word, supply must create demand in an undeveloped country like China. You must teach the people that you have the goods to sell and that they want to buy them. Not that you can dump any article you fancy on the Chinese market. The Chinese are shrewd, and they know very quickly if an article suits them. Every woman in China is nowadays a judge of cotton cloth, and she is not to be hypnotised by shops, or fancy make-ups, or ornamental stamping and ticketing. But she has been taught to require a piece of cloth worth 35s. where she believed ten years ago that a worth 10s. was all she wanted or could afford. So the cotton-growing districts have been taught to want textile machinery, and power waterfalls, roads and by-roads, the carriers to want motor-boats for passengers and cargo.

As for our competitors, Japan, America and Germany are making a strong bid for the China market. They work hard, they study the special needs of their buyers, and they cut their costs of production to the lowest possible figures. We have got to meet them on their own ground. We must not forget, also, that the Chinese themselves are coming on very quickly as an industrial people. They are traditionally and temperamental skilled artisans, with good heads and clever hands. Only a few months ago I was in a little blacksmith's shop in Canton where they were turning out exact copies of European crude oil engines for marine and land work at about 60 per cent. of the cost of the originals. And it was no shoddy work. Everything was good and solid, and I saw engines in good order which had been running for years.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Our largest commercial interest in China at the present time is the cotton piece-goods trade, for that country already absorbs about one-tenth of our total annual output of cotton goods, whilst it is probably the greatest potential market in the world for cotton yarn and cotton cloth. The fact that our trade shows so little expansion, however, and that the total consumption in China is so insignificant as compared with her Indian neighbour, seems to show that there is work to be done. Now foreign competition, especially from Japan, and changing conditions in China herself—the growth of her cotton trade, and the financial weakening of the dealers—have created a situation which calls for very careful inquiry, and I am glad to be able to state that practical remedies are now receiving the serious attention of our producers and exporters in Lancashire. I have recently discussed this question so fully at Manchester, however, that I will not weary you with it any further.

There can be no doubt that China offers a wonderful field for many forms of

engineering enterprise, for textile machinery in the cotton-growing districts, for electric light and power plants, for pumps, motors and all the machinery and accessories which are essential to industrial enterprise both on land and on the water. At present there are only 87 electrical installations in operation in China. The Germans secured a large number of these contracts in consequence of their co-operative system, which enabled one central institution to quote for and supply complete installations, and, if necessary, to finance them. I have never made a journey into the interior without receiving constant inquiries for machinery of all sorts, but the Chinese know little of the scope and possibilities of mechanical power. They need careful education as to the machinery which can be useful to them, as to where they can obtain it, what it will cost, what profit it will make, and how they can manage to pay for it. Such information can only be supplied by men who are specially trained for the work, and who can devote their whole time to it. It is not, I think, within the province of an official except in the broadest sense. The Chinese are uninformed in regard to modern methods and modern devices, but they are far from being fools. They may be saddled with an uneconomic article once, but it seldom happens a second time. For that reason I believe that British machinery has a good future in China. Our young, practical engineers seem to have the knack of winning the confidence of the Chinese, and all that we need is more men of that type in the field. Whilst dealing with this subject may I suggest that it is important for the great groups which are really representative of British enterprise to send out well-accustomed agents to China. Such men are often brought closely in touch with the Chinese officials when working in the interior, and the assistance of the Legation and the Consulates is constantly required. It is very much easier for a Consul to act promptly and strongly when he knows that he is dealing with the responsible and accredited representatives of our great industrial firms.

DISTRIBUTION.

I should like to say a few words about the troubled question of distribution. The methods of trade by which our goods have been delivered to the consumer in the past have been making rapid strides during the last few years. It has been found that the Chinese can and will buy almost anything from us, if we can prove to them that it is useful, and if we can put it into their hands with the minimum of trouble and expense to them. During my first journeys in the interior of China a saucer of oil and a wick provided the only light for the long evenings in the inn. Nowadays a tin of kerosene oil and a good lamp can be bought easily and cheaply in every village. Soap, cigarettes, candles, sewing machines, medicines and foreign socks are to be found in every market town. Most of them have been delivered by the foreign importer to the hands of the retailer or consumer. This has meant little less than a commercial revolution in China. It has meant that the foreign importer has grown weary of the dictation and conservatism of guilds and dealers at the Treaty Ports, and that he has taken his work into his own hands, with a determination to overcome the difficulties of transportation and taxation. He has learned that it is essential to do this, but he could never have done it unless he was strong, financially and politically, and possessed of the financial and political strength of the guilds. Such strength can seldom be found except in combination and co-operation. I can point to no golden rule for better distribution, and I believe, I do not underestimate the difficulties of the task, for I have spent a great deal of my time in China in trying to settle questions arising out of distribution in one form or another. I am well aware, for instance, that piece-goods cannot be handled in the same manner as a proprietary article. Practically every one of our products requires some slightly different method of trade. I cannot attempt to deal with each of them separately to-day, but the underlying principle is the same. We must create demand by supply. We have found by experience that the Chinese left to themselves have failed us as distributors in the face of organised competition. If we are to extend our trade, if we are even to hold our own, we must find some way of placing it on a sure-footing, some way of stimulating the Chinese driving force in the interior by adding the distributor to the dealer in the Treaty Port. It is undoubtedly more economical to sell to a dealer in the Treaty Port than to have to bear the burden of an extensive distributing machinery. It is certain, also, that efficient distribution in a broad area like China necessitates considerable control over production. But, in spite of these disadvantages, it is the only way of meeting competition, of estimating truly the requirements of the consumer, of stimulating demand when necessary to suit production, of expanding the trade in undeveloped areas, and of ensuring a steady market during periods of unrest in the interior. We have put too much faith in shops and compradors. They have done us good service in building up our trade in China, but their meaning and their usefulness has been modified by modern conditions, and they will never again play the same part as they have done in the past.

CO-OPERATION.

In the course of several hundred interviews during my recent tours in England, I have been constantly impressed by the difficulties of doing business on a small scale in a distant and undeveloped market such as China. The market is undoubtedly a profitable one, but it is an expensive one to work properly. It requires a broad horizon, a broad policy, and strong financial backing in order to achieve successful results, and in order to give hopes of expansion. For that reason I believe that for those who are really interested in China the best hope lies in such co-operation as will ensure the

working of the market on the broadest possible scale. This fact has been realised by our competitors. No individual Japanese firm, no Russian firm, could have afforded to undertake the risks involved by a completely new method of trade in Manchuria (though it must not be overlooked that political influence has a very direct bearing upon commercial development in certain spheres). No American firm was strong enough to resist their combinations of exporters when they set themselves to capture the Manchurian markets. No individual British firm is willing to undertake the risks of a new method of distribution in China. They are opposed by too strong a combination among the Chinese themselves. One British firm—a strong one—endeavoured to start a piece-goods auction away from Shanghai a few years ago, but they were obliged to abandon it by the Chinese piece-goods guilds. This strong combination was able to dictate terms to them. It seems to me that we can never do business on fair terms in China unless our producers and exporters also combine, not only as a means of holding their own against foreign competition, but as a means of inducing the strong Chinese guilds to give reasonable consideration to proposals for improved methods of trade. We need not necessarily alienate these Chinese guilds. They have been good friends to us in the past, and have proved methods are really as much to their interests as to ours. But they are conservative in spirit, and we cannot negotiate on fair terms unless we are as strong as they are. Such strength is impossible except by combination and co-operation amongst all those who are interested in the export of the various industrial products from this country to China. When I speak of combination in this country I do not suggest for a moment that we should ignore the British firms which are now established in China. Their experience of the market is one of our most valuable assets, and they have in their ranks many able and experienced men who have fully realised the possibilities of development and expansion. But combination at this end will assist joint working in China whilst leaving full play for individual initiative and for the stimulating effects of healthy competition.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

I have endeavoured to give you some idea of present conditions in China as they appear to me. But what of the future? I think there can be only one opinion as to our need for expansion in undeveloped markets, and as to the suitability of the China market for such expansion. But, whilst we have good evidence that China is ready to absorb an increasing proportion of our industrial output, we are faced by the fact that she will have to pay for it. This can only be done by an increased export from China. The experience of the war period has proved that she has many products which are suitable for export abroad, if only she can export them at the right price. Her ability to do so will depend, I think, primarily upon two factors: (1) The regularisation of internal taxation, and (2) the improvement of communications. The question of an increased tariff has been under consideration for a long time. Experience appears to show that China needs some arrangement which will ensure to the provinces some tangible return from foreign trade. The provinces still retain a large measure of autonomy, and the pioneers of distribution have discovered that they can only secure freedom from internal trouble if they recognise the demand of the provinces for some share in the taxation of goods which pass along their provincial highways, and which reach their destination within their provincial borders. It is, of course, essential that we should do everything in our power to strengthen the Central Government, but it appears desirable, in any revision of tariffs, to recognise equally the claims of the provinces to some financial return from the foreign trade within their own limits. The regularisation and the honest collection and administration of *lekin*, with a due regard to provincial claims, would help greatly in the solution of the tariff difficulty. Irregular internal taxation is one of the great handicaps to the expansion of foreign trade in the interior. That handicap could probably be most effectively removed by securing the support and encouragement of the provinces for an extension of trade within their borders.

The question of communications is even more important. Are we prepared to help China to develop her communications, her mines, her industrial and agricultural activities, in order that she may be in a position to purchase more of our goods? We have large concessions ready for development, and they only await financial backing in this country. We shall have strong calls for capital immediately after the war, but I hope that China will receive some response to her appeal for assistance.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

We know that some extended form of credit for foreign trade may be hoped for after the war in the shape of a trade bank, with the possible addition of local credit associations. But I take it that any financial assistance from such sources will presuppose some backing from the commercial interests concerned before it will be available for any given market. No one can fail to be impressed by the success which has been attained during the war period by an appeal to the small but regular savings of local investors. Would it not be possible, with careful working, to secure from the small but interested investor a steady backing for industrial enterprise in China? Could not the operatives engaged on the material for any given enterprise in China be so far interested in that enterprise that they would be willing to lend their financial backing—small, but regular—to its fulfilment? Railways, mills, machinery of many descriptions will be needed in China within the next few years. We want our fair share of orders, and we must help to finance them. The security

offered is often somewhat intangible, but it is good security for those who understand the Chinese and their social and business customs. There seems reason to believe that we could raise the amount necessary to finance a great extension of our trade in China, without injury to the more pressing claims of our Overseas Dominions and our Allies, and that we could ensure adequate securities if once we could interest the small investor and induce him to back the enterprise in which he was personally concerned. I would urge that every effort should be made to interest the small Chinese investors as well as those in this country. Co-operation is well understood in China, and co-operative efforts have many safeguards there.

During my recent tour in the North I have been asked many questions as to the desirability of distribution through non-British firms in China. There is no doubt before such a gathering as this to discuss the patriotic side of the question, but I should like to take this opportunity of saying a few words as to the purely business aspect of the case. Many non-British firms have undoubtedly been good distributors of our goods in the past, but it is a noteworthy fact that the really enterprising members of most of the successful firms have been young British. The real advantage of those non-British firms, however, especially the German ones, lay in the fact that they were China houses—houses with their headquarters in China, with responsible partners on the spot who could make prompt decisions and accommodate themselves quickly to any new development. That, I am convinced, has been their greatest strength as compared with their British competitors. It must be clear to us now that alien firms have had no altruistic motives in pushing British goods. The fact that they have been able to handle so much of our business has given them first-hand knowledge of our goods, our methods, our strength, and weaknesses in the production and marketing of our products. We have ample evidence now of the advantage which has often been taken of British goods by those of alien origin. I do not wish to depreciate the admirable and entirely honourable work which has been done by many foreign firms in the distribution of our goods, but I believe that every British producer and exporter who values his foreign connections in China should use every effort to distribute his goods through British channels. It may be that this will mean the establishment of more British China houses. If so, it will be all to the good.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

One more word, gentlemen. We have heard a great deal lately about the deficiencies of our Consular Service. I have the honour to belong to that Service, and although I do not propose to undertake any passionate defence of its position, I should like to tell you how the question strikes me. To begin with, there is not now as there ever has been a Consul of foreign nationality in our service in China. It is recruited in London, in much the same manner as the Indian Civil Service, and on lines which have sought to secure men of general education and adaptability. The greater part of the Consul's work is of a semi-commercial, semi-political nature. The merchant cannot turn to an effective Chinese Court in his difficulties; he must seek a political remedy through the Consul, or in the last resort through His Majesty's Minister in Peking. The political machinery working through Consul and the Legation is the mainstay of our commercial rights in China. Any weakening of that machinery would be a great blow to the commercial strength of China. With the gradual spread of trade into the interior during the past few years the activities and responsibilities of the Consuls have been immensely increased. They will increase proportionately with your increasing activities. The Foreign Office and the Board of Trade are now attempting to devise measures for increasing the efficiency of the Service in order to meet new needs. Our better grounding in commerce, in finance, in banking and in the technical side of our industries than they have done in the past. But we must realise that such added knowledge must necessarily be general in its nature, and that it is only by means of the hundred and one articles, many of them of great complexity, which make up the trade between this country and China, that every Consul must have a sufficient knowledge of all these things, of products of our various industries, and the agricultural and mineral products of China to enable him to smooth their path between the producer and consumer. Believe me, we are doing our best. But we can never be wholly successful unless you will do your part. We represent your interests to the best of our ability in China, and we come home occasionally to tell you of the possibilities and difficulties of the China market. You can do something for us in return. You can tell us, simply and clearly, of your needs. You can help to educate us for the part which we have to play abroad. A closer co-operation between the producer, the exporter and the official is perhaps the thing which could help most of all to extend our national trade in China. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S VIEW.

The Chairman, initiating the discussion which followed, said:—I think Mr. Rose is quite right when he says that one of our greatest fields will be in supplying the equipment of China with railways, and all kinds of industrial and mining machinery. Mr. Rose laid considerable stress upon the question of distribution of our trade in China. He spoke of the trade we had built up around the Treaty Ports, and of the undevoted distribution by ourselves in the interior instead of through Chinese merchants and dealers. He said this was the "only method of expanding the trade in undeveloped areas, and of ensuring a steady market during periods of unrest in the interior." It occurs to me that if the general trade of the country were carried on under these conditions, and British merchants

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 5th July.

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Johnson & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.

Monday, 13th Aug.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Mough.

Monday, 27th Aug.

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Wicks & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.

REAL FLESH BUILDER FOUND AT

LAST. NEW HOME REMEDY

WORKS WONDERS IN MAKING

THIN UNDEVELOPED MEN

AND WOMEN PLUMP AND

ATTRACTIVE.



HOW TO GAIN 15 TO 40 LBS.

Stop being a human beanpole.

Chase away that long, lean, hungry look that makes folks think you're sick or that you're not getting three square meals a day.

Give the merry laugh to the world-beat friend who asks you what makes you look so peaked and tells you you'd better see a doctor.

Begin to-day to put from 15 to 40 pounds of good, firm, healthy permanent "stay there" flesh and tissue on those spare bones of yours.

For we say that the skinniest, scrawniest man or woman can quickly "fill out"—become plump—yes, with actual healthy fat, in sixty days and all by a new, simple, harmless home treatment that can't possibly hurt you, that imposes no hardships, no disagreeable diets, no foolish "rub-ons" that can be taken privately in your own home without the knowledge of anyone. SARGOL tablets do the work, your chemist keeps them in stock.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

THE PHARMACY,

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

[57-6]

G. B.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M., daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

58

FOR SALE.

USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS in packet of

100 Stamps for \$0.80	250 Stamps for \$2.00
200 " " 2.50	400 " " 3.50
250 " " 4.00	450 " " 4.50
300 " " 6.00	500 " " 7.50

GRACA & CO.

No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET,

Hongkong.

484

MONTERRAT

Lime Juice

Brings to your lips the juice of the lime fruit.

It is a drink that is always cooling and refreshing. The children love it. Order a few bottles to-day. Large supplies have been lately shipped from London.

OF ALL SINGAPORE.

Write to Messrs. L. & C. Express, Liverpool & London.



[58-7]

ASAHI BEER



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. TOKYO, JAPAN.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BISSAN KAISHA,
Tel. No. 230 or 235.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry, Gymnasium, Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Bedroom First Class, Cabin.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Orient ports, in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast ports, Europe, and the West Indies.

For information as to rates of freight, passage, etc., apply to Agents:
HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

General Agents, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. Tel. 42. General Agent, Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS:
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOI, & KOB

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOI, KOB and YOKOHAMA.

DONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta, Ceylon, Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when in season.

BOHNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading, for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dattu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRAZ" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 10.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOB, YOKOHAMA AND
HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO
JUNE 23-SEPT. 5, 1917.
AN UNBROKEN HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.
O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Princes' Buildings, Ice House Street.

WEATHER REPORT

On June 4th at 11:55. No change from yesterday. Pressure changes since yesterday and very small at all reporting stations.

An anticyclone apparently has been established. The Chinese depression is still central to the north-west, at Hongkong.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.43 inch. Total since Jan. 1st, 1917, 19.08 inches, against an average of 25.25 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Cape Rock	S.W. to S. winds, moderate, squally; showery.
Norman Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamco	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamco	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

4th JUNE 1917

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.16	47	—	SE	0	0
Nemuro	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katsushima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donjo Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellsfleet	6 a.m.	29.89	60	83	SEW	4	—
Haplow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiunkiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uhangaha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.65	65	78	—	2	—
Gutzlaff	—	29.48	67	60	—	18	—
Shanghai Peak	—	29.71	69	60	—	—	—
Amoy	—	29.72	71	92	SEW	1	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peikoku	6 a.m.	29.73	73	66	—	2	—
Tsichu	—	29.73	73	—	—	—	—
Tsainan	—	2.74	6	—	SEW	—	—
Koshun	—	29.15	70	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	—	29.72	70	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.m.	29.69	78	55	—	—	—
Hankow	—	29.68	81	80	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	2.80	—	—	SEW	—	—
Gap Rock	—	29.66	79	63	SEW	—	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yanchow	2 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	7 a.m.	29.54	79	95	SEW	—	—
Tsurane	—	2.69	62	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	—	9.77	77	—	—	—	—
Apariti	6 a.m.	29.61	77	89	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	29.76	66	94	—	—	—
Legaspi	—	29.66	61	87	SEW	—	—
Yokohama	—	29.77	74	84	W.W.	—	—
Osaka	—	29.74	77	88	SEW	—	—
Durique	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	29.82	79	—	—	—	—
Labuan	—	29.86	80	85	—	—	—

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFAX & FICKELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal for Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Ruse & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"OHENAN"	On 5th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 6th June, Noon.
PAKHOT and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 7th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 7th June, 4 P.M.
SENGHAI	"KAMSI"	On 9th June, 4 P.M.
NEWCHANG	"ANHU"	On 9th June, 4 P.M.
WEIHWANG and TIENTSIN	"HUIHOW"	On 10th June, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.		
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"		

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO, S.S. "ANHU," "OHENAN," "SINKIANG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 5th June, at Noon.
"HAIHAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 12th June, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakely Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily mail and cargo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

DAVID SAMMOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	10th Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	18th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.	about	about	if calling about	about

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS"
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Port for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE (S) KAMAKURA MARU / FRIDAY, 8th
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Shira 12,000 June, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, (S) SHIDZUOKA MARU / WED. DAY, 20th
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Noma 12,500 June, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and (S) NIKKO MARU / FRIDAY, 18th
YOKOHAMA Capt. Takada 9,500 June, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE (S) MISHIMA MARU / TUESDAY, 5th
Capt. Nishimura 10,000 June, at 11 A.M.

ASAHI MARU / TUESDAY, 5th
Capt. Kozuka 8,000 June, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and (S) SUWA MARU / MONDAY, 18th
YOKOHAMA, Capt. Sakai 21,000 June, at 11 A.M.

KIRIN MARU / SATURDAY, 16th
Capt. Sasaki 8,000 June, at 11 A.M.

(S) ATSUTA MARU / MONDAY, 2nd
Capt. Isono 10,000 July, at 11 A.M.

TOTOMI MARU / THURSDAY, 7th
Capt. Kanada 8,000 June, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE (S) RANGOON MARU / SATURDAY, 9th
Capt. Kobayashi 8,000 June, at 11 A.M.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA (S) BENTEN MARU / WED. DAY, 30th
Capt. Tani 8,000 May, at 11 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.
(S) Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
E. KORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 11 and 283.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	TUES. 13th June.
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	FRI. 22nd June.
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES. 3rd July.
KORRA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES. 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI. 27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRI. 10th August.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Pacific Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO;
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, Agents,
King's Building, 107

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.
FARES TO KOBE, \$155.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe, available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

WILLIAMS & CO. 740.
P. THOMAS, Agents,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG!
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 82nd June, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"BOHJU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 7th June, at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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ON A HOLIDAY

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24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

